

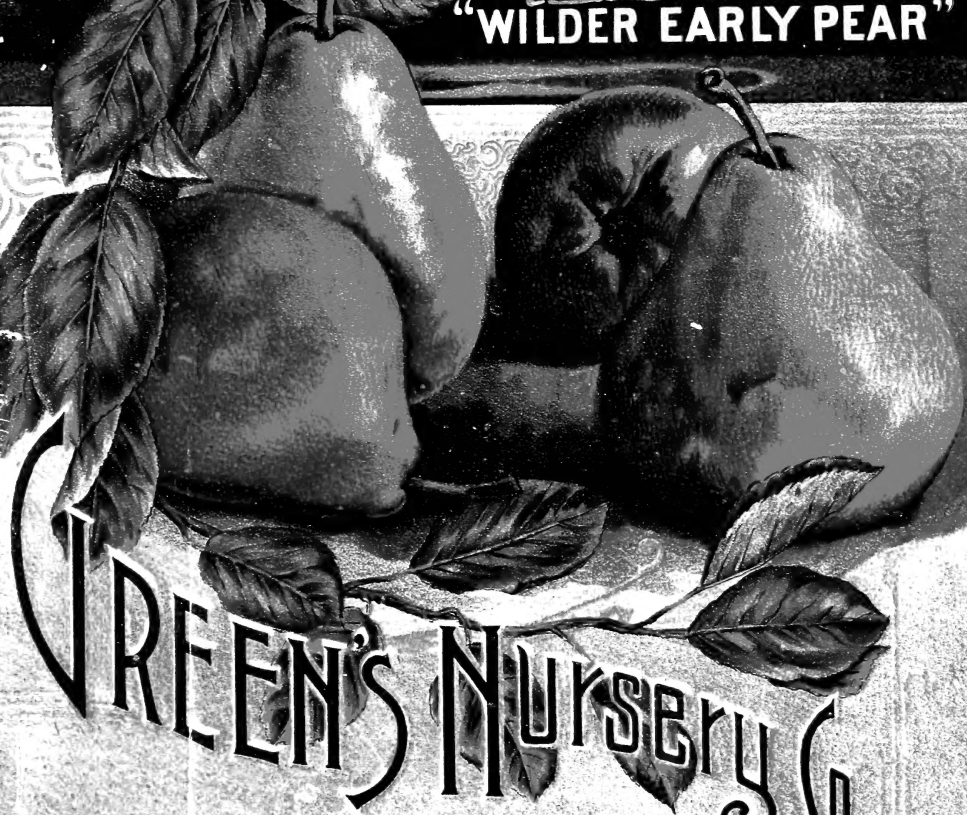
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CHAS. GREEN
Manager

1891

"WILDER EARLY PEAR"



GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
Rochester, N.Y.

FOR TEN YEARS WE HAVE PUBLISHED

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

A Monthly Journal devoted to all that relates to Fruit Culture and Gardening.

Do you take GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER? This is a live, wideawake, Journal, gotten up to suit the market grower, the pleasure and home gardener, and it will suit you. In style clear and concise, just as busy people like. It covers the entire horticultural field. It prints the experience of thousands. It answers hundreds of inquiries; it will gladly answer yours. The editor is a practical fruit grower, who has made fruit growing a life long success. Over 2,000 articles and items each year; in truth a horticultural library, and all for 50 cents a year, postpaid.

OUR REMARKABLE OFFER.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT we are enabled to offer our customers this remarkable journal, as follows: To every person ordering \$5.00 or more of plants, vines or trees of any kind, we will send one year's subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for trial, if he requests it. When club price is made for stock this offer will not apply. Prices must be as per this catalogue. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PREMIUMS GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBER OF GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

1. We hereby offer to each subscriber of the FRUIT GROWER who names the premium he wishes when sending his fifty cents, one strong, well-rooted plant of the GLADSTONE EVERBEARING RED RASPBERRY. 2. Or two plants of FARNSWORTH STRAWBERRY. BOTH will be sent by mail post paid. See catalogue for description.

For Clubs, any person sending \$1.50 for three subscribers of the FRUIT GROWER will receive by mail or express, as he chooses, one WILDER EARLY PEAR tree, or one ALASKA QUINCE, or one DOUBLE LENSE MICROSCOPE, of great power, suitable for large or minute objects, or one new, early red MOYER GRAPE VINE. Any one sending us a club of four subscribers at 50c. each, will receive the *New York Ledger* free one year (weekly).

Premium Books.—Any subscriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who sends us 50 cents for 1891 may select any one of the following as premiums: Green's five Treatises on fruit culture under one paper cover, including (1) Grape Culture, (2) Strawberry Culture, (3) Apple and Pear Culture, (4) Plum and Cherry Culture, (5) Raspberry and Blackberry Culture; or Green's Treatise on Peach Culture, or How to Propagate and Grow Fruit; or T. B. Terry's Winter Care of Horses and Cattle; or Forest Leaves (many colored plates) only a few left of the last two; or Scribner's Log Book; or Scribner's Grain Tables. Only one premium will be given with each subscription.

Thompson's Early Prolific Raspberry.—The best early read raspberry. We offer a dozen of this new variety for two new subscribers to FRUIT GROWER.

Progress Raspberry.—A decided advance in the way of black raspberries. Twelve plants for two subscribers to FRUIT GROWER, by mail postpaid.



LADIES KNOW what it is to go shopping from store to store. But you cannot buy trees and vines in shops, and few towns have nurseries well supplied with what is desired. Thus our patrons do their shopping by MAIL and get their goods by MAIL or EXPRESS, or by FREIGHT. They send for our illustrated catalogue, fill out the order sheet, and send it to us by mail with a postal-order to pay the bill. Nearly all of our business for ten years has been done in this way. We receive hundreds of thousands of dollars through the mails from our patrons, and our business increases largely each season, showing that we give good satisfaction. We invite strangers to give us a TRIAL ORDER. We can sell at much less than agent's prices. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

NAMES OF FRUIT GROWERS WANTED.

DEAR SIR:—We desire the names of fruit growers, or of men interested in small fruits and orchards in your locality. Please send us from five to ten such names—send good names. This is more important than the number.

For your trouble we will mail you a copy of Green's book on the Peach. We will also do your neighbors good service by sending them valuable reading matter on fruit culture. If you have sent us names previously, do not send now the same names as before.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Esteemed Friend and Patron:

It was fifteen years ago that we began our nursery work. In these years our trees have gone by the car load into every state. Our business has increased rapidly. We offer thanks to you for your patronage. We have endeavored to serve you to the best of our ability. We are now in a better position to do you prompt service than ever before, having double the force that we have formerly employed.

We desire a continuance of your patronage, even though your orders are small. We have great solicitude as to your success. Let us hear from you. Tell us about your experience. If planted for home supplies, fruits are the best of investments. If for market you must have made money, for surely no rural occupation has paid so well as fruit culture during the years past.

Having endeavored to do you good service will you mention our name to your friends? Show them our Catalogue.

The Wilder Early Pear, Gladstone Raspberry, Alaska Quince, Farnsworth Strawberry, American Blush Apple, etc., have proved, after careful testing, of great value, and we recommend them with confidence. See subsequent pages.

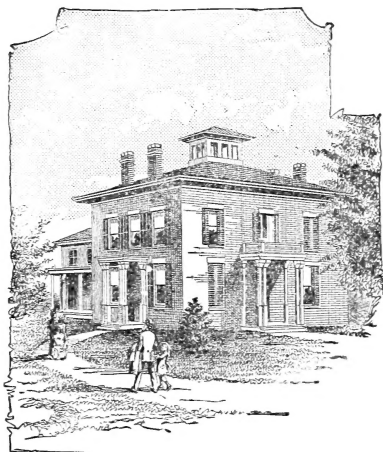
If you want our best bargains, see offers of surplus stock on preceding page. We can do well by you that way.

Whether you send us an order now or not we wish you prosperity. May your harvest be large, and your labors well rewarded.

Truly yours,

Green's Nursery Company.

Chas. A. Green, Manager, Rochester, N. Y.



MR. GREEN'S NEW HOME.

Our Charles A. Green has for fifteen years lived at the nursery and fruit farm in the town of Chili, adjoining Rochester. These have been happy and eventful years, and the fruit farm has been a blessing in more ways than one. But it was a disadvantage for him to be away from the city, hence he has recently moved his family to a new home at Rochester, embracing nearly four acres, on Highland avenue, in view of Highland Park, a situation overlooking the city, and commanding a fine view in every direction. Here he expects to spend the remainder of his life. We give above a view of the new home.

The nursery and fruit farm of 134 acres, manned by a competent superintendent and efficient assistants (a little village of itself), will be conducted as heretofore under Mr. Green's control. Though living at the city he will spend much of his time among the fruits of the farm. His object in beginning city life is to facilitate business and to educate his children. The Rochester office is at No. 47 and 49 E. Main St., over the daily *Democrat and Chronicle* office, where the editor will be pleased to see his friends when visiting Rochester.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.

We are now in better condition to **FILL ORDERS PROMPTLY** than ever before. We have a packing ground at Rochester as well as at the nursery, 12 miles southwest of Rochester. Our Rochester place is in the midst of the greatest nurseries of the world, where our supplies can quickly be replenished should any items run short. Our **SHIPPING FACILITIES** are also better now, covering all express and freight lines direct. **TELEGRAMS** sent to us at Rochester, N. Y., will receive prompt replies. Do not forget to prepay telegrams. **ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.** You can rely on getting prompt attention. Previously the number of our packers was limited. Now we can secure as many as we

desire, all used to the work. **SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY.** Do not delay. First come, first served, is the rule. Now is the time.

OUR NURSERY AND OUR MEN.

Our nursery contains 143 acres of the best soil in the country for growing trees, and is located near the greatest nursery center in the world, hence our facilities are unequalled. Our men are experienced in digging, packing and handling stock, and much depends on this. Our patrons praise our packing. We take the utmost pains and no loss occurs, trees arriving in perfect condition after a long journey.

A GOOD REPUTATION.

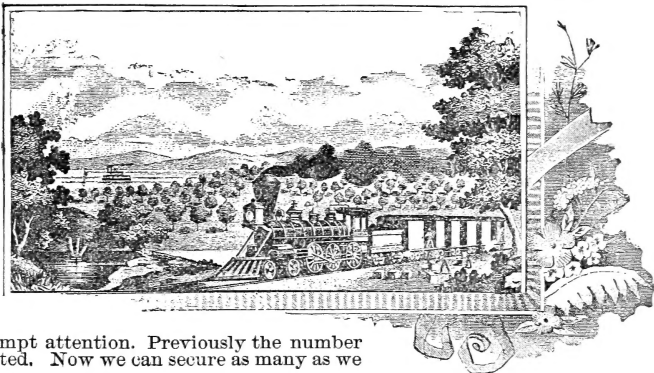
This is what we have been working for the past twelve years. Charles Downing has told us how he could not sell his trees when he began, but as soon as people found that his trees were true to name he could not grow enough to supply the demand. This has been our experience. We are compelled each year to increase our capacity, our buildings, our force of laborers and packers to keep pace with our increasing orders. "We have heard from our friends that you are reliable and fair dealing men, and we want your trees," write many people. "We want your trees and vines; they are true to name."

BOOKS ON FRUIT CULTURE.

Our C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., has 5 Books treating of 1st, Plum and Cherry Culture; 2d, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture; 3d, Apple and Pear Culture; 4th, Guide to Grape Culture; 5th, Guide to Strawberry Culture. Matthew Crawford says, "Each number contains more information than any one issue of any other publication." "Your books have been worth \$50 to me," says another grower. The *Vineyardist* says: We regard it as among the most reliable horticultural publications." He also edits **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER**, a paper devoted to fruit culture. Both the 5 Books and monthly paper now will be sent you for 50 cents, leaving you no reason to be in need of instruction on this important subject. How to Propagate Fruits is another book we will mail for 25 cents; Thomas' American Fruit Culturist \$2.00; Saunders' Insects Injurious to Fruit \$3.00, etc.

BUY YOUR SON

The **FRUIT GROWER** monthly for 1891; price 50 cents. It will tend to keep him at the home fireside, and may direct him so that he will adopt fruit culture as a safe and profitable business. See premium offer on cover.



FRUIT GROWING FOR FARMERS' BOYS.



Considering the competition in the production of farm products, caused by the opening of vast tracts of wildlands in the South, West and North-west, the farmer is led to ask himself, what can I

do to increase the profits of my farm? It is clear that the Eastern farmer must produce crops that do not require large tracts of land, and that cannot easily be transported long distances.

Nothing covers the conditions sought after more satisfactory than fruit growing. One acre of small fruits yields more revenue than ten or twenty acres of ordinary farm crops. My experience has been with all fruits, both large and small. While all fruits have paid me good profits, I favor small fruits, owing to the fact that they come into bearing very soon after planting, and bear regularly every year. Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, grapes and currants bear almost every year with great uniformity. Fruits do better on elevated sites than on low lands. I am often asked what particular branch of fruit culture would I advise a farmer to follow? My experience would indicate that it would be profitable to grow all the leading small fruits in preference to selecting any one, for the reason that should failure occur in one species, the others would make up the loss. Further than that, one makes customers in his neighborhood for his strawberries, and the same patrons would be glad to purchase his raspberries, strawberries, currants and other fruits, and he would hold their trade better by supplying them continually. His equipments in wagons, baskets and crates for strawberries would answer for all the other small fruits. His large fruits also can be sold to the buyers of small fruits, hence I have grown both large and small.

The farmers' boys often take to fruit growing more readily than the farmer himself. Young people learn more readily than those who are older. Therefore, where the farmer has boys, he could not do better than to set aside a portion of his farm for fruit growing and place his son in sole command. As fruit growing requires executive ability, it would develop the young man's business faculties, therefore not only increasing his revenue, but being the means of mental culture.

How to Learn.—It should be understood that no man is prepared to begin fruit culture without some study or investigation. It is in a measure a business of itself. While it does not require more knowledge than ordinary farming, it requires fully as much, and no one is qualified to begin farming without some previous experience. Therefore, he who would begin growing fruits should visit fruit growers, attend fruit growers' conventions, subscribe for horticultural publications, read horticultural books, and in every way possible inform himself. Perhaps the best possible means of gaining information is to visit practical fruit growers; question them, look over the plantations, enquire about varieties, methods, profits and failures.

Selling Plants.—One advantage in growing fruits is that the fruit grower may propagate plants from his strawberries, raspberries, etc., and sell them at a price that will often surpass the price of fruits in the same plantations. Those who propose to do this should send 25 cents for my book on How to Propagate and Grow Fruit. I advise all beginners to begin in a small way, planting a few each of the different species, and thus gaining experience without taking any large risks. One can learn as much about strawberry growing by cultivating one-quarter of an acre as he can in cultivating one hundred acres, and the same is true of grapes and other fruits. If he makes mistakes, as we all do in beginning, the loss incurred will be small and can easily be borne, while if he begins in a large way, mistakes might be disastrous.

While fruits of all kinds can be grown on ordinarily fertile farm soil, they can be more profitably grown on richer soil than is used ordinarily for farming; hence, the important question arises, how shall we increase the fertility of our orchards and berry plantations? The most important source of fertility is stable manure. This should be saved in every possible manner and applied without loss. If this supply is not sufficient, supply the deficiency with commercial fertilizers.

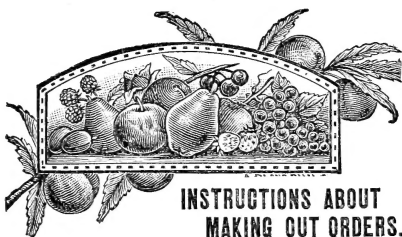
Why do not rural people more generally engage in fruit growing?

Because the mass of ruralists have been born and bred farmers. Their entire attention has been given to grain growing, to stock, etc. They know no more about fruit growing than about making boots and shoes. They have not placed themselves in position to learn about fruit growing. But where fruit farms have been successfully established among farmers they have not been slow to learn that fruit growing pays best, and such farmers often pick up enough information to succeed.

If growing fruit as a business you must learn the most economical method of producing it. It pays to fertilize well, to give good culture, to offer in attractive style in market, and to raise the best varieties, but there is a limit to high culture, and to everything connected with the business. Every man must be his own judge as to when he has reached this limit. Some men can grow fruit at half the cost of others. Some men can manufacture shoes for less than others. Good common sense carries a man a long way toward success in this country.

Distances for Planting.—Standard Apples, 20 feet apart each way; Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way; Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way; Dwarf Pears, 10 to 12 feet apart each way; Quince, 8 to 10 feet apart each way; Grapes, rows 10 to 12 feet apart, 7 to 10 feet in rows; Currants and Gooseberries, 3 to 4 feet apart; Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 to 4 feet, by 5 to 7 feet apart, Strawberries, for field culture, 1 to 1½ feet by 3 to 3½ feet apart; for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.





INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT MAKING OUT ORDERS.

When to Order.—When to Plant.—We begin to pack largely April 1st, but pack more or less all winter from our cellars. Planting should be done soon after the soil settles and becomes dry enough to work.

We also Ship from Oct. 1st to Dec. 1st. Being located well north (and northern grown stock grows best the world over) we can ship later in spring than most nurseries.

How to Order and Terms.—Send payment by Money Order on Rochester, N. Y., Registered Letter, Draft, or Express Money Order. Money can be sent by all express companies as follows: \$20 or less, 10 cents; \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; \$30 to \$40, 15 cents, etc. As specie or bills are carried at the same rate this is often a convenient way to remit. Always inclose Money Order or other remittance in same letter with order.

Cost of Shipping.—We cannot state just what it will cost you to ship. You can learn better at your depot. The weight of stock packed will be about as follows per 100: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach trees, 100 pounds; Peach, 3 to 4 feet, Quinces, etc., 50 pounds; Grapes, Currants, and Gooseberries, two years, 30 pounds; one year, 20 pounds; Black Raspberries, 5 pounds; Strawberries, in light crates designed for the purpose, 40 pounds per 1,000.

Shipping—Express or Freight.—We deliver all goods to forwarders here without charge, after which our control ceases, hence our responsibility also. Stock to be shipped west of the Mississippi river by freight has to be prepaid and orders for stock to such points to be thus shipped must be accompanied with a remittance to cover freight charges in addition to amount for same, as per prices and terms of this Catalogue. Express charges and freight charges have recently been reduced nearly one-third. You get full benefit of this, and nothing is saved by paying at our end of the line. You pay these charges invariably.

Be Plain.—Give name and address in full, and *distinctly* in every order. The name of express office or depot to which the goods are to be sent should be given also; and the express or railroad LINE name as well.

Our Guarantee With Each Order is as follows:—We sell our stock and warrant it true to name and of quality represented, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the vines with others that are true, but are not liable for damage other than herein named.

CHECK COUPON.

This coupon cut off and sent with any order of \$2 or more, entitles the sender to one packet of choice PANSY SEED, or one packet of Green's Improved Bean, or one automatic POCKET BOOK for silver.

Payment must accompany the order. This is imperative, as we open no book accounts with our customers and this is the ordinary rule of nurserymen, and is a reasonable one. We have been 15 years building up our business, and are known to the public. Moreover our success depends upon fair and careful dealing. We believe that it depends still more on liberal dealing, and our old patrons will testify that we have consulted their interest as truly as our own. We prefer taking as liberal course with low prices, to doing a credit business, assured that it is the better for both parties. We have permission to refer you to Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., as to our business standing.

Claims—If any, must be made on receipt of goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all made satisfactory.

Packing is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack lightly, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. Everything is carefully and distinctly labeled. A small charge is made for packing or boxing trees.

Varieties.—It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted (which will occasionally occur in all nurseries), to substitute in its stead a sort of the same season of ripening, and similar in other respects, or to give the value of another grade of the variety named. When it is desired that we shall not do this, it must be so stated in the order. Simply say "No substitution." Then should anything be ordered which we are unable to supply the money will be returned.

Small Orders thankfully received. Don't mix letter and order, or subscription to FRUIT GROWER. Put each order alone on a sheet by itself. Read about surplus stock at half price on second page of cover.

Wholesale Orders.—Those who buy nursery stock to sell again, or who desire a large number of one or more varieties for their own planting, should send for an estimate. Send a full list of wants to which we will attach prices. If a dealer, mark your list or order *Dealer's Order*, that it may receive proper attention.

Should you receive two copies of this Catalogue please hand one to a neighbor interested in Horticulture.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



"No, sir. No agent can sell me trees at 75 cents each so long as I can buy the same of Green's Nursery Co. for 35 cents. Green's trees have been tested here. We know what we are about, and don't you forget it."

Our Way of Doing Business.—The common way of selling trees is by agents who go from house to house urging people to buy. Our orders all come by letter unsolicited. We do not see those who buy of us. Our patrons know us, or have heard of our fair dealing, and when they want trees they write out their order (see blank on last page of this Catalogue,) and send it to us with the money, draft, or postal order, to pay for the stock ordered. We reply to the order at once on receiving it, stating that we have received the amount specified, and that all will be sent in best possible condition. You thus buy at half the price you would pay an agent.

What is Saved.—By our method you deal directly with those who grow the trees, etc., saving all profits of middlemen, and all expenses of agents. You buy at first cost. If you bought of the agent you would pay for the agent's profit. The Nurseryman is located, he owns buildings, land, horses, and other valuable property; he is known far and wide; if anything is wrong with his trees you know where to find him.

True to Name.—We would discharge a packer if he should mislabel a tree or vine. We feel that our reputation is at stake, and use the greatest care in properly labeling and recording. Orchards and vineyards all over the continent testify to our correctness in this regard.

The Selection of Varieties.—This is an important question, and yet one that you can solve. Visit your neighbors and learn what kinds have done best with them. If after this you desire to add to the list ask our Charles A. Green to select such as will be desirable for your locality, and he will give you the benefit of his experience. You may be far north, requiring very hardy varieties. If so make this plain in your order. Remember that locality often makes a great change in the conduct of a variety of fruit.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruits, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall, with equal readiness, discard and discountenance the sale of those varieties which are less meritorious. Through our system of securing most of the new varieties that have merits, and testing them in our sample orchard, vineyards, berry fields and beds before listing them in our catalogue and recommending them to our patrons, we have knowledge as to which varieties are best for various localities. Guided by our experience from this plan, we have, in this Catalogue, dropped out a large number of varieties that have proved of but little value with us, and added a number of new ones, which we can recommend to our patrons.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple or standard pear orchard 30 feet apart is to plant dwarf pears or peaches in between. Give all good culture, with applications of yard manure if soil is not already rich.

What is a fruit tree in bearing worth? Would you sell a bearing Bartlett pear tree from your garden for \$50? What delight have men, women or children in a home without fruit trees, vines and plants? It is a dreary, cheerless place. Who can blame children from wishing to get away from such a home?

"He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay."

Bargains in Surplus Stock.—We always have a surplus of valuable plants, vines and trees, that we can sell at nearly half price. If you wish to make the most of a little money send us \$1.00 or \$5.00, or any amount over \$1.00, asking for the value of money sent from surplus stock, without naming varieties, leaving all selections to our Chas. A. Green, who will send you by mail, express or freight, as you may request, a valuable package of choice plants, vines, or trees. We guarantee you a larger and better lot of stock than can be secured in any other way or at any other place. The varieties will be the best we have, and of superior quality. The only second class trees which we will put in surplus packages will be WILDER EARLY PEARS. Of these we have splendid young trees, extra good roots and thrifty, but with some crooks. We will put a number of these valuable trees in each package of surplus stock, or we will sell Wilder Pear with some crooks alone at 50 cents each, just half price. Our patrons write us that orders for surplus stock were filled far beyond their expectations. They receive twice as much as they expect. All are labeled. State whether you want *small fruits, large fruits, or ornamentals.*

The Tree Agent.—Our Catalogue and our method of selling at low prices direct to the planter without employing agents (except a few of our patrons who sell our stock to their neighbors on their own account) appears to offend the tree agent, for it lessens his sales. What does the high priced agent say when our patrons show him that our prices are much lower than his? He often invents lies to deceive the buyer and tempt him to buy of the agent. The agent manufactures all sorts of falsehoods, even laying himself liable to damages for slander. Our patrons often write us relating the stories that the agents have told in order to secure a sale at double our prices, but when our patrons can show the agents bearing orchards and vineyards that came from Green's Nurseries the agent quietly subsides.

How to Grow Fruit.—Our C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., has five books treating of 1st, Plum and Cherry Culture. 2nd, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture. 3rd, Apple and Pear Culture. 4th, Guide to Grape Culture. 5th, Guide to Strawberry Culture. Matthew Crawford says, "Each number contains more information than any one issue of any other publication." "Your books have been worth \$50 to me," says another grower. The *Vineyardist* says: "We regard it as among the most reliable horticultural publications." He also edits GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, a paper devoted to fruit culture. Both the five books and paper (monthly) will besent you for 50 cent.

*****	Plums.
*****	Cherries
*****	Qu'nces.
* * * * *	Early Apple.
* + * + * + * + * + * + *	Standard Pears with Dwarf Pears between.
* * * * *	Penches.
.....	Raspberries
.....	Goscherries
.....	Grapes.

PLAN FOR FRUIT GARDEN.

THE ALASKA QUINCE.



The discoverer of this remarkable Quince, an honest and enthusiastic farmer, used to go about his native town holding up a large branch, containing twenty or more of the large golden quinces, to the astonishment and delight of all beholders. I visited his place to see a large orchard of the Alaska in bearing. The trees were newly planted, were not higher than my chin, yet were heavy laden with the largest and handsomest specimens of quinces that it had ever been my good fortune to see. Most of the quinces were as large as my double fists, and some of the branches were literally weighed down to the ground with their burden of fruit. Though early in the season, each quince was the color of pure gold, indicating its early ripening. The quality of the fruit was delicious, and it could be eaten out of hand, like a pear, with many snacks of the lips. In cutting the Alaska quince, there was no hard gritty core, as is often found in this fruit, but all cut smooth like a ripe pear. Owing to the hardiness of this quince, and its somewhat Northern habitation, it has

been named the Alaska; not that it will withstand all climates—that would be saying too much—for no quince is as hardy as the hardest apple; but, as compared with other quinces, the Alaska is hardy, ripening its wood early, and enduring the severe winters unharmed. We offer it with confidence that it will delight all who plant it and give it proper soil and culture. Indeed, the quince to do its best must have rich soil and good culture. Do not plant quinces in the neglected and grassy fence corners and expect them to give the best results.

We sum up the qualifications of the Alaska quince as follows: (1) Earliness, ripening among the first—a most desirable feature; (2) Quality, unsurpassed in this respect; (3) Beauty and largeness—a bright, deep, golden hue, and none superior in size; (4) Productiveness, being undoubtedly the most productive variety so far as we have tested it; (5) Hardiness and vigor of growth; (6) Good keeping and good shipping qualities. **Price**, 2 years old, large size, 75 cents each; one year old 50 cents each.

While the nursery business is full of care and anxiety, there is the consolation of knowing that every patron is benefited by his purchase. This is no slight recompense. To feel that the world is a little better or more beautiful for our having lived and labored is a consolation. The possibilities of good to be received from a purchase of plants, vines, and trees, are great. Suppose the purchaser has recently erected a new house in a new country, or in a new location entirely destitute of fruits and flowers. His order of the nurseryman may amount to \$10 or \$20. He plants with taste, with skill, knowing the requirements of the objects of his care, that they are live creatures, suffering from neglect or exposure. What is the result 5 or 10 years after? His home is surrounded with an attractive grass plot, with hedge rows, and groups of evergreens, beds of roses, and other flowery shrubs, flowing vines twine about the porch. The grape,

raspberry, blackberry, and strawberry beautify his fruit garden, the apple, pear, plum, cherry, and quince have grown into a stately and attractive orchard, the blossoms and shade and beauty of which alone repay all the labor and expense bestowed. His home is attractive to himself, his wife, children, neighbors and friends. He spends there a happy life and after he has passed away his sons continue to reap the reward of the planting. If the place is to be sold it will sell for much more money on account of its decorations, and yet they have cost but a trifle. The *American Agriculturist* estimates the value of a bearing tree at \$50. What did it cost the planter—perhaps 50c. How many times has it blossomed and borne fruit? Perhaps fifty times. And as many seasons has it been the nesting place of birds, and a shade for children as they swung from ropes made fast to its sturdy branches.

SOME OF OUR NEW OR RARE VARIETIES.

WILDER EARLY PEAR.



are a wonder to behold, all stocky, straight and well shaped. This pear is worthy of the high testimonials given it by the notable pomologists who have written so freely of its superiority. We recommend it with greater earnestness than ever before, as the best early pear in the world. It will have no competitor in the market, as it is the earliest pear that can be grown with profit for market.

Wilder Early is the most profitable pear for its season (ripening July 28th, 1890), as it is one of the first to bear and its fruit is handsome and good; but its strongest point is that it stands neglect and produces good crops, where the Bartlett cannot get a living. If I were to plant but one tree that would be the Wilder Early. If I set out four I would have Wilder Early, Bartlett, Sheldon and Anjou, two summer, one fall and one winter.

READ WHAT THE POMOLOGICAL AUTHORITIES SAY OF WILDER EARLY PEAR.

"Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good."—ELLWANGER & BARRY.

"It has come to stay." HON. H. E. VAN-DEMAN.

"One of the best, if not the best of its season."—PRES'T T. T. LYON.

"A decided acquisition."—PRES'T SWEET.

"Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS.

"Finest of all early pears."—J. T. LOVETT.

"Delicious, worthy of trial."—*Rural New Yorker*.

"Larger and juicier than any of the earlier pears growing here."—THOMAS MEEHAN.

"President Wilder can have no legacy to leave better than this pear."—ELI MINCH, Editor.

JOHN T. THOMAS gives the following description: Medium or rather small, regular in form, rather obtuse, smooth, greenish yellow with a brownish-red cheek and numerous conspicuous dots; stalks rather stout, an inch long, slightly sunk in a narrow, irregular cavity; basin moderate, calyx rather small; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, of 'very good' flavor or excellent."

"I am so much pleased with it that I have had drawings made of it for the *American Agriculturist*."—F. M. HEXAMER, Editor.

"Because of its earliness and other good qualities, it should be rapidly introduced all through our fruit growing region."—*The Vineyardist*, Penn Yan, N. Y.

"I regard it as one of the best, if not the best of its season, as far as quality is concerned; while its fine size (larger than any of its season) must render it fully the equal of any other early variety. If sufficiently productive, it ought even to lead the market, in its season, on account of its fine color and generally attractive appearance."—T. T. LYON, *Pres't*.



The late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder after whom Wilder Early Pear was named.

EARLIEST GOOD PEAR IN THE WORLD.



WILDER EARLY PEAR.

"Think highly of it. The quality is fine. I would like to know more about it."—T. B. JENKINS, *Editor*.

"It is good, the best early pear I have seen."—E. A. CHASE, of Chase Bros. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

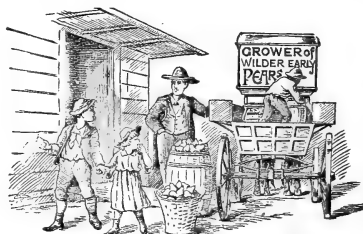
"Received your pear by mail some time since and were very much pleased with it. We had our pears all budded when it came or we should have attempted to get some buds of that variety."—L. G. BRAGG & CO., *Nurserymen, Michigan*.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINATOR.

Mary and Summer Doyenne pears; Amsden, Alexander and Allen's early peaches; Red Astrachan and Sops of Wine apples ripen with Wilder. As near as I can determine the new pear ripens this year about twenty-three days before the Bartlett.

The Wilder Early pear tree has too much fruit for the best results. One small branch, less than an inch in diameter, has over two dozen fine looking pears on it. Its size is medium or one or two sizes smaller than the Bartlett. Its quality is good. It may be

classed among the best. It keeps well and never rots at the core. It is located in a thicket of plum sprouts, and is surrounded by other trees. The culture consists in cutting down the plum sprouts when they get so large as to be in the way. The tree, when loaded with red-cheeked pears is a thing of beauty, with its long straggling arm, bending low with its burden.



"Don't steal the pears, Susie, it's wicked; and besides the boss is lookin'."



"Golley! Joe, don't them Wilder Pears smell good! Pull your hat full. The old man is off in the hay field."

CHAS. A. GREEN'S OPINION OF WILDER EARLY PEAR.

Wilder Early Pear can be picked when as hard as a stone, and can then be kept from two or three weeks in an ordinary room, when it turns to a golden hue, with bright red cheek, and though yet firm, melts in the mouth and delights the palate, as does no other pear at that early date.

It is one of the earliest of all early pears to ripen, about with the Summer Doyenne and Alexander pench, and before the early apples, at a date when no good pear is offered on the market. Therefore it will sell at a fancy price for the fruit stands. There is no early pear to compete with it. A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, early pear is what is needed at this moment, in our homes and on the market, and the Wilder Early appears to fill the bill. While not a large pear, Wilder Early is twice the size of Seckel as ordinarily grown, and its great productiveness and early fruiting are unquestioned.

The good points of the Wilder Early pear are: 1. Earliness, ripening about August 1st. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No rotting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room, and never saw one rot at the core; yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. 8. Small meaty core, with few seeds. The core is eaten and is as delicious as any other part. No one would waste the core of the Wilder Early.

Wilder Early Pear was picked July 25th. August 5th the authorities reported that they were ripe enough to eat; but we kept them in our office until August 22d, nearly a month after picking from the tree.

The following is from the report of the Hon. E. Van Deman, United States Pomologist, as published by Hon. Secretary Jeremiah Rusk: "There are several new varieties of this fruit coming to notice each year, and I have selected two of the best for illustration and description. Among the mid-summer pears there is none that pleases me better than Wilder. Like the Seckel, what it lacks in size, it makes up in quality, although it is larger than that variety. It is a chance seedling. The original tree was partially grafted with scions of Buffum in 1870, when it was young, and would never have borne any fruit except of this old variety had not three of the natural branches been left. These bear profusely, and the fruit when fully colored is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core."

THOMAS MEEHAN says: "We can say that it is larger and juicier than any of the earlier ones as growing here, except possibly Giffard, but with which we are unable at this moment to make an actual comparison. It is not quite as long as we generally get Giffard, but is probably heavier. The one we figure weighed 2 3/4 ounces. It measured seven inches in its longitudinal circumference, and six inches round horizontally. It is russety brown on the sunny side and yellowish green on the other."

NOTE HOW IT KEEPS.

"A specimen of the Wilder Early was received from Charles A. Green on the first of August, and on the seventh, a week later, it was found to be in good eating condition. It is really a good pear. For very early use it will be held in high esteem, when better known."—*American Garden, New York.*

Notice that the pear was picked seven days before sending, and you have fifteen or sixteen days keeping. It has kept much longer in our warm office. It will ship well any where. Never rots at core.

PRICE OF WILDER EARLY PEAR TREES.

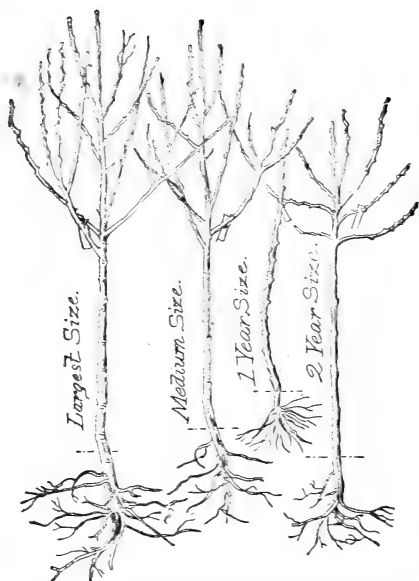
One year, strong, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; smaller size, by mail, \$1.00; two year old, 5 feet, \$1.50 each; second-class trees of Wilder Early pear, good trees but with some crooks, 50 cents each—good sized.

Dwarf Wilder Early pear trees: Extra strong, one year old, 3 feet, 75 cents each; 2 feet high Dwarf, 50 cents.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
SOLE INTRODUCERS AND OWNERS



"Joe finds that the Wilder Pears are not half as wild as the 'Ole Man.'"



The above cut shows the different sizes of pear, apple and plum trees. Mailing size of one year old trees (and some varieties of express sizes) are not so large as shown in this cut.

LARGE OR MEDIUM TREES.—The great mistake in setting out fruit trees is to get the largest size, supposing that thereby you will get fruit sooner. In taking up large trees, the roots must be cut off more or less, and the very part that is thus cut off is the end of the roots where the fine fibres are found. Medium sized trees have finer and more fibrous roots, and these all growing in a bunch, are taken up with the tree, and when transplanted the small trees grow right ahead—not being worked back and forth by hard winds, while the large trees are swayed to and fro; also, 100 medium sized trees can be packed in a close bunch, with moss all among the roots, and the cost of express or freight light, while large trees cannot be so well protected from air, and the freight or express charges are very much less on medium sized trees. A five to six foot tree is as large size as we would advise shipping, while we would order for a long distance smaller trees. But if you desire larger sizes, say so, pay extra price named, and largest ones will be sent. Distant patrons order trees, etc., to be sent by mail.

PEARS, PROFITABLE, DELIGHTFUL.

At Oswego, N. Y., I found the farmers all planting pear trees. Some farmers had sold \$5,000 worth of pears in one season. They are almost as easily grown as apples. A good way is to plant an orchard of standard pears with dwarf pears between each standard.

For the home garden a bearing pear tree is worth often \$50, few would destroy one for that amount of money. It is not only the fruit—it is the expectations, the home like appearance that such fruits give a place.

"A friend who took the prize for some beautiful pears at a State fair, said that

there was scarcely a morning that he did not do something for these trees; either applying a small amount of liquid fertilizer to the ground, or slightly stirring the surface. No one ever read an interesting book with more delight than he took in this book of nature, which unfolded day by day before him.

It is a noble, delightful recreation, even for women, and one that will elevate the mind and heart. It is such a joy to see a tree growing tall and stately, which one's own hand has planted, and to think of the years to come when its shadow shall refresh or its fruit delight so many who shall come after us. We often sigh to think how little we have to show for our life-work. But there is something enduring. No wonder Bryant felt that planting the apple tree was a fit subject to immortalize in verse."

PRICES OF GENERAL LIST OF PEAR TREES.

No matter what the size may be, all our stock is 1st Class, selected. For mailing sizes of pear tree and all other mailing stock see separate mailing list—see index.

Standard.—First-Class, 6 to 7 ft., each, 30c.

" Two years, 5 to 6 ft., each, 25c.

" 3 to 4 feet, 18 cents each.

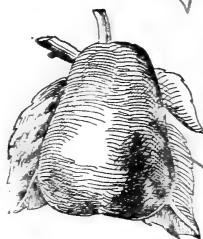
Dwarf.—First-class, each 18 cents.

" Medium, 12 cents each.

Unless otherwise priced elsewhere.

Those with the letter D affixed to the name we can supply both as Dwarfs and Standards. They are showy and are those that succeed best on the Quince.

CLASS 1.—SUMMER PEARS.



BARTLETT.

Bartlett.—D. One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Brandywine.—D. Medium size; yellow and russet; melting and juicy; first-rate. August. A fine pear.

Clapp's Favorite.—D. A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.



Lawson, or Comet.—D. The fruit is exceedingly large for an early pear, specimens being nine inches around, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of a high quality, and should be used before getting overripe.

Margaret (Petite Marguerite)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of fine quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. August.



We have eaten a specimen of the Idaho or "Mulkey" pear—(either name is correct, and refers to the same pear). It is large in size, and of superior quality. Wilder for early summer, and Idaho for late fall, will make a good team. From the *Rural New Yorker*: It is altogether a remarkable pear. It must have a future wherever it will thrive, as it does in the place of its nativity. There is no other pear known to us that is more distinct in its shape, no other that is seedless. The flesh is nearly white and exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich subdued acid flavor. It is not so sweet as the Bartlett, but higher flavored, more vinous. Even

when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity. In October, 1887, the Idaho Pear Company sent for exhibition at the Burlington County, New Jersey Fair, four specimens of the Idaho Pear that weighed respectively 19, 21, and 23 oz., and which were awarded the highest prize of the society—a beautiful medal.

At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, the committee upon native fruits, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New York, chairman, reported upon this pear as follows: The most noteworthy new fruit which has come to the notice of your committee is the Idaho Pear. It is very large and handsome; irregular globular, somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow, with many russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor; season, September and October. *Price*, 1 year old, \$1.50; 2 years old, \$2.50 each.



Sterling.—Large, light yellow, a little russet and a red cheek; juicy, half melting, good. First of September. President T. T. Lyon of Michigan fame, recommended us to propagate this good old pear, as he considers it one of the most valuable of its season. He knows of trees that are very old and very large, yet very fruitful. Our cions

Bosc (Beurre Bosc)—A large and beautiful russet pear, very distinct, with a long neck; melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double worked. September to October. "Bosc, was a pear to which he gave his most unqualified praise. The tree is a regular bearer every year, sets its fruit not in clusters, but singly, and evenly distributed, hence the pears are perfect, without culls. Of large size, handsome; in color a rich cinnamon russet, with a ruddy tint on the sunny side." 35c. each.

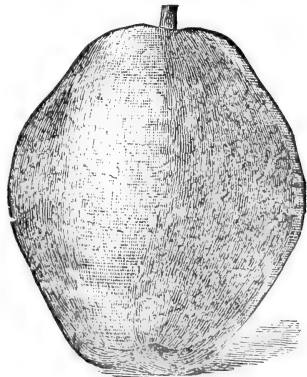
come from Mr. Lyon. It is a very rare variety. Two years old, 50c.

Osband Summer.—D. Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. August.

Tyson.—D. Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree very vigorous and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year, one of the best summer varieties. August. This is a favorite with Chas. A. Green, almost equaling the Seckel in quality, and being very productive and desirable in every way. We grow it as a dwarf, but it does equally well on the standard trees.

CLASS 2.—AUTUMN PEARS.

Angouleme.—D. (Duchess d'Angouleme) One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince. As a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears. Mr. Tapley sent a bushel to Boston market which counted only sixty-five, and reports two barrels sent from New York State that required but 175 for a barrel. In the early days of the Duchess pear Mr. Tapley received \$90 for nine bushels sold in Boston. October and November.

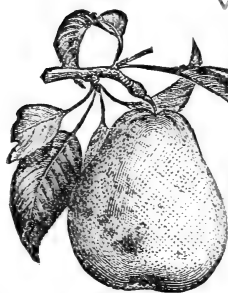


KIEFFER.

Kieffer.—D. Large, golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and great yielder. October and November. 40 cents each for large sized trees.



LOW TRAINED DWARF PEAR.



BUFFUM.

Flemish Beauty.—D. A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

Frederick Clapp.—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear, lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season October 15th to November 1st; quality very good to best. Tree a vigorous or free grower and somewhat spiny.



HOWELL.

Howell.—D. One of the finest American pears; large, handsome, sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. September and October.

Louise Bonne (de Jersey).—D. A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer. Best on the quince. Sept. and Oct.



SECKEL.

Seckel.—D. The Standard of excellence in the pear, small but of the highest flavor and production. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Sept. and Oct.

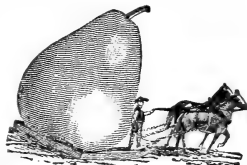
Sheldon.—A pear of the very first quality; large, round, russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. Should be more largely planted. October and November. A basket of Sheldon was sent to a friend, a most excellent judge of fruit, who insists that they are the most delicious of pears. It will command the highest market price of its season wherever it is known. A favorite with Mr. Green.



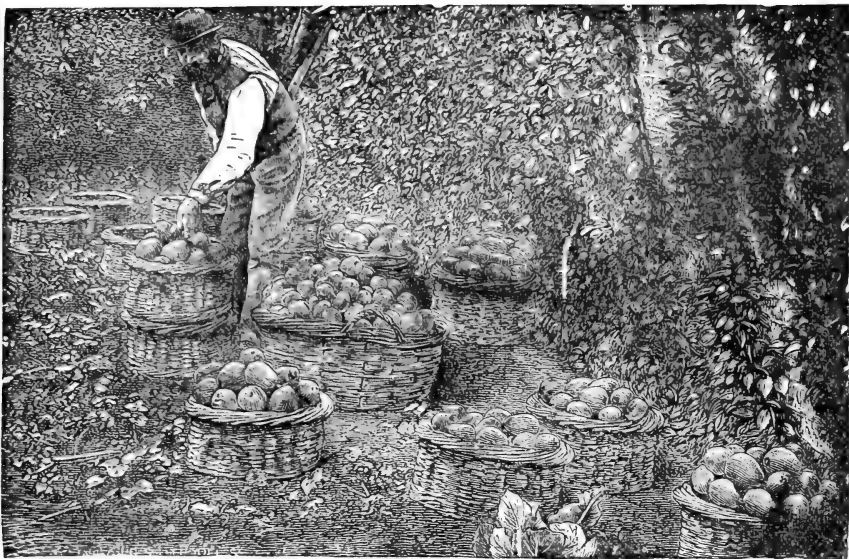
SHELDON.

CLASS 3.—SELECT EARLY WINTER PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou).—D. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the most valuable pear in the catalogue. Does equally well as a standard or dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market. Take the *Rural's* advice and plant a tree or a hundred, if you live where pears thrive. The excellence of the Anjou is not half appreciated. We tell you friends, make a note to plant Anjou. It is for winter what the Bartlett is for summer pear—and more. The tree is more vigorous and less liable to blight. The fruit is of better quality, and the market demand for it is greater where it is known. Marshall P. Wilder said years ago that for one pear, the Anjou is the best. Ask Patrick Barry, W. C. Barry, T. T. Lyon, Dr. Hoskins, P. J. Berckman or any other of our first pomological authorities how they estimate it, and they will support these words of praise. It will thrive wherever any pear will thrive. Twenty-one states give it double stars, thirteen single stars, while still in several states and territories it is not known at all.—*Rural New Yorker*.



ANJOU—BEST EARLY WINTER PEAR.



Clairgeau.—D. very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. Many years ago Charles Downing commended the *Clairgeau* as a profitable market variety. The late Patrick Barry added his testimony to its value for marketing. The tree comes early into bearing and is very productive; November.

Dana's Hovey.—D. Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well. The tree has much of the habit of the Seckel, and is a moderate grower.

Josephine of Malines.—D. Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. 40 cents.

Lawrence.—D. Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer; one of the most valuable of all our early winter pears.

Le Conte.—Resembles somewhat the Kieffer, and with the same parentage. Large, bell-shaped, greenish yellow, smooth, waxen skin, handsome; flesh white, juicy, inferior quality. A rampant grower, early, annual and prolific bearer. Exceedingly popular at the South where it has been planted with marvelously profitable results.

Mount Vernon.—D. Russet, juicy, melting, very rich, excellent. Midwinter.

President Drouard.—D. Of large size and handsome appearance, with a perfumed fragrance; melting and good. February to May.

Reeder (Dr. Reeder).—Medium size; roundish; ovate; skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh fine, juicy, melting, vinous. Tree a slender, irregular grower and an excellent bearer. A delicious pear for amateurs' use. November.

We also have on hand the following varieties for sale at prices attached.

Gifford, Diel, Brockworth Park, Duchess D. Bordeaux, Easter Beurre, Vicker, at 30 cents each, and **Winter Nelis** at 50 cents each; **Bussock, Dwarf, 18 cents; Manning's Elizabeth, Dwarf, 18 cents; Josephine, Dwf., 25 cents. Dearborn Seedling, Madeline, Souvenir du Congress, Summer Doyenne, Bell Lucrative, Edmunds, Onondaga, President.**

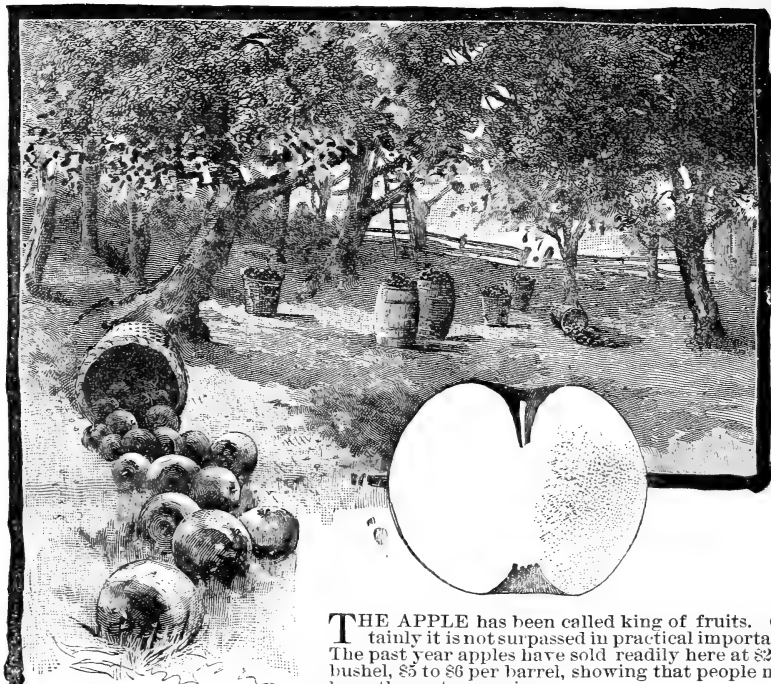
Selected Trees, etc.—When we began we resolved to sell the best grade of stock only, such as would please our patrons, and give them the best results. Our constantly increasing business shows that our efforts are appreciated. We have now thousands of patrons in every state and territory.

While we sell all sizes of trees, we sell none second class, unless expressly ordered so, and paid for at half price. All that we use in filling our orders are **SELECTED STOCK**, and superior in every respect. Patrons have ordered our medium sized or 2 year old trees, expecting to get small trees, but were astonished on receiving trees so large and handsome. We aim to do more than we agree, rather than less. Our success depends on your success. After selecting your own order from this catalogue, kindly hand it to your neighbor. I was led into profitable fruit culture by such an act of kindness, and I will ever bless the man who thus did me such a service.

C. A. GREEN.

Speak a good word for us to your friends. We aim to treat you so well that you will do this without urging. The source of our prosperity is these kind words spoken by our patrons. The freshness, purity, vigor, and careful packing that we give have placed us in the front rank as nurserymen. This reputation is worth to us many thousands of dollars. We are known in every county, every state and territory. After making out your own order from this catalogue, kindly hand it to your neighbor. It may be worth \$100 to him.

AMERICAN BLUSH APPLE.



THE APPLE has been called king of fruits. Certainly it is not surpassed in practical importance. The past year apples have sold readily here at \$2 per bushel, \$5 to \$6 per barrel, showing that people must have them at any price.

"Why, there is the apple tree I planted when I was a boy. I can remember how proud and big I felt to think when I grew to be a man I should pick apples from that tree. Father said so. Ah me! How the years run away. Father and mother both gone, children scattered; still the apple tree is flourishing and bearing fruit."

"The apple tree gives its red to the cheeks of the boy, and the peach its blush to the cheeks of the girl that eats it. Friend, consider this. It is Gospel truth. He is not a good parent who does not provide his children with fruit. Is the orchard no larger than the hog lot? Is it neglected? Your duty is plain. And now is the time for ordering trees and making other preparations for orchard planting."

Please hand this catalogue to your neighbor after you have made out your own order. Our Chas. A. Green was led into fruit culture as a business by such an act of neighborly kindness.

Planting the Apple Tree.

Come, let us plant the apple tree!
Cleave the tough green sward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made,
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly;
As round the sleeping infant's feet,
We softly fold the cradle sheet,
So plant we the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree?
Buds, which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs, which the thrush with crimson breast,
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest.

We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple-tree.

What plant we in the apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May wind's restless wings;
When from the orchard-row, he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors,
A world of blossoms for the bee—
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple-tree.

What plant we with the apple-tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop as gentle airs come by
That fan the blue September sky;
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,
And search for them the tufted grass
At the foot of the apple-tree.—*Bryant.*

Shall You go West? No. Stay where you are. Nine times in ten the best place for a man is where he lives and has lived. Instead of going west begin fruit culture where you are. Occupy a small part of the farm with fruits at first, then increase as you get experience. There is money in fruits, I have proved it. After making out your order from this catalogue, kindly hand it to your neighbor. It may be worth \$100 to him.

C. A. GREEN.

The largest and most profitable orchard in the West is owned by Wellhouse & Wheat, near Leavenworth, Kan. The apples in this orchard sold at \$3 per barrel. As the orchard yielded over 12,000 barrels, the profit on the 450 acres of orchard land amounted to more than \$36,000.

PRICE OF APPLES.

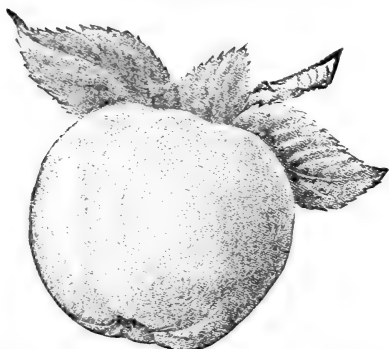
Plant 30 feet apart each way—48 trees per acre. Rochester trees are the best in the world.

Largest size.—6 to 7 feet, each 18 cents; \$1.80 per 12; \$15 per 100.

Two Years.—5 to 6 feet, each 15 cents; \$1.50 per 12; \$12 per 100, except where prices are attached otherwise to the description. For mailing sizes see index. We can sell our choice of 6 foot apple trees at \$8 per 100, all good kinds held in surplus.

Select List of Apples.—We mention only such varieties as have proved valuable over a wide extent of country, believing we thereby do you a favor. The descriptions are largely from Ellwanger & Barry with permission. If planting a large orchard for profit we advise you to confine yourselves to a few varieties. Leave the selection of varieties to our Chas. A. Green where possible, and he will give you the benefit of his large experience.

CLASS 1.—SUMMER APPLES.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—REDUCED SIZE.

Yellow Transparent.—Of all the early varieties of apples adapted to our high latitude, the above named Russian is, all points being considered, the most desirable of anything that I have ever tested. It is as hardy as the Duchess, and as thrifty; comes early into bearing. The great abundance of light green foliage of the tree, and its fruit of marble-like appearance, makes a very fine contrast with other varieties. The fruit of the Yellow Transparent has a grip upon the tree that only loosens by ripeness. To the cold North this will prove a valuable addition to our rather limited list of hardy varieties. An early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish, obovate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Season early in August, and a week or two before Tetofsky. When used please hand this catalogue to your neighbor.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August

Red Astrachan.—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome, juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of fine appearance, earliness and hardiness. August.

Tetofsky.—A handsome Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a white bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly and agreeable. Tree a moderate, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. Valuable for the Northwest; also East and West. July and August. This is an attractive and desirable variety. It should be better known and more largely planted. It is attractive in large, handsome foliage as well as in blossoms and fruit.

Golden Sweet.—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a free grower spreading, irregular and productive.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough.)—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate, compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

CLASS 2.—AUTUMN APPLES.

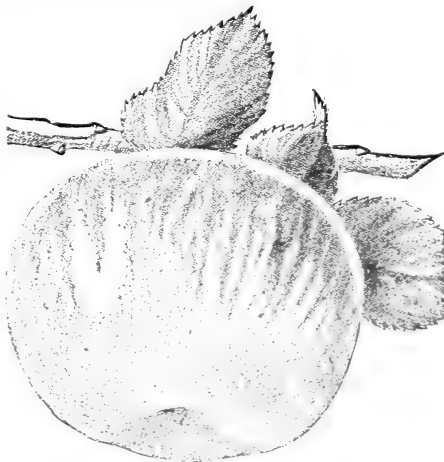
Alexander.—Origin, Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a moderate grower and rather a light bearer. September and October.

Chenango (Chenango Strawberry)—Sherwood's Favorite. Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit on account of its handsome appearance and fair quality. Vigorous, productive. September.

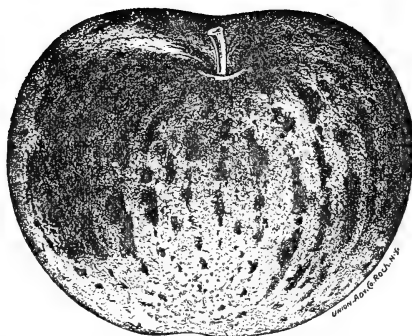
Fall Pippin.—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a free grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October.

Monstrous Pippin (Glori Mundi).—Largest of apples; bears every year without failure at our Rochester orchard. Almost white; very handsome, all fair, salable fruit. Very scarce variety. September. 50 cents each.

Red Bietigheimer.—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish to conical; skin pale cream color ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy extensive cultivation. Early fall.



RED BIETIGHEIMER.—REDUCED SIZE.



OLDENBERG, (DUCHESS OF)—REDUCED.

Oldenberg (Duchess of Oldenberg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. The hardiest valuable fall apple.

Fameuse—(Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh is snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree vigorous with dark wood; one of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January.

Gravenstein.—A very large, striped, roundish apple, of the finest quality. Tree remarkably rapid, vigorous and erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.

Haas, or Fall Queen.—Origin, St. Louis, Mo. Large, flat ribbed, or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A variety highly esteemed at the West and Southwest as a profitable market fruit and for family use, and equally valuable in the East. The Haas has not received the attention it deserves. Its vigorous, erect growth, productiveness, hardiness and beauty should make it a great favorite. It is seldom seen in the orchards of the East for the reason that its excellence is not known there. September to November.

Jersey Sweet.—Medium size, striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a free grower and good bearer; very popular, both for table and cooking. September and October.

New Brunswick.—New. Fruit above medium; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich crimson; flesh very firm; an excellent culinary and market fruit. Originated in New Brunswick. A splendid apple. October to November. This resembles Gravenstein, and is a superior variety.

Maiden's Blush.—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, free grower, and good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet (Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower, valuable. October and November.

Porter.—Medium to large; oblong, yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Tree a peculiar grower; very popular in Massachusetts. September.

St. Lawrence.—Large, round, streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate; a productive and popular market apple in Canada. Tree hardy and free grower. October.

CLASS 3—WINTER APPLES.

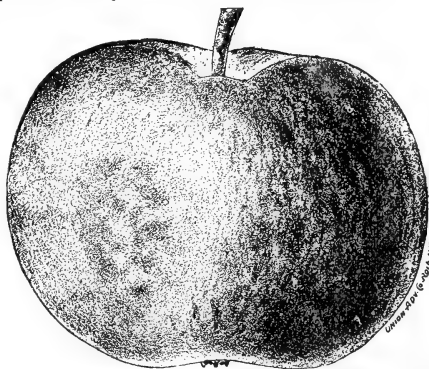
Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. This is the most popular and profitable well known apple, taking the whole country into consideration. It is hardy and seems to do well everywhere. Its great beauty and fine appearance sells it. It stands long shipment. It is becoming more popular than Baldwin in Eastern States, and can be grown West where Baldwin fails for lack of hardiness.



BEN DAVIS.

Bottle Greening.—Tree a fine grower, vigorous and very hardy; fruit medium size; greenish yellow, shaded with dull crimson in the sun; very good. January to February.

Delaware Winter.—Claimed by some to be the same as Lawyer. An important addition to the list of winter apples. Medium to large, round, bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, excellent, sub-acid; remarkable for its long keeping qualities, having been kept in good condition until August. A great grower, an abundant and early bearer. A valuable characteristic is its remarkable early bearing; bearing as soon after planting as a peach. Two year, 20 cents; largest trees, 25c.



BALDWIN—RED WINTER.—REDUCED.

Baldwin.—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and rich. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan, this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for table or market. December to March.



JACOB'S SWEET, $\frac{1}{2}$ NATURAL SIZE.

Jacob's Sweet.—A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper, remaining in good condition until June. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, heavy yielder, and an annual bearer. Originated near Boston, Mass., and in such great demand where known that the grafts have been sold to fruit growers at \$1.00 each. Uniting, as it does, great beauty, superior keeping properties and high quality, it presents a combination existing in few other sweet apples. 25 cents each. \$2.50 per 12.

Fallawater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large and handsome apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. November to March.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well; popular and extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

Kentish Fill-Basket.—It is the largest and most showy variety extant, thus described in Downing: "Fruit very large, skin yellowish, with a red blush on sunny side; slightly streaked. October to January." Those we saw were yellow, with deep red stripes throughout. 18 cents each.

Lady Sweet.—Large, roundish; green and red, nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed; shoots slender but erect; a moderate grower and good bearer; originated in Newburgh, N. Y. One of the best winter sweet apples. November to May. 20 cents each.

Mann.—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. January to April.

McIntosh Red.—Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit, of excellent quality for home or market. Fruit large; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich red or crimson. Flesh fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. November to February. This noble apple is very hardy and very popular where its merits are known. Its great beauty sells it at a fancy price. It is recommended by leading pomologists, and should be in every collection. We charge no extra price for trees though

we would be warranted in so doing, as it is comparatively new, and few nurserymen have it on their lists. Do not forget that Chas. A. Green recommends this apple.

Northern Spy.—Large; striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. One of the finest late keeping apples.

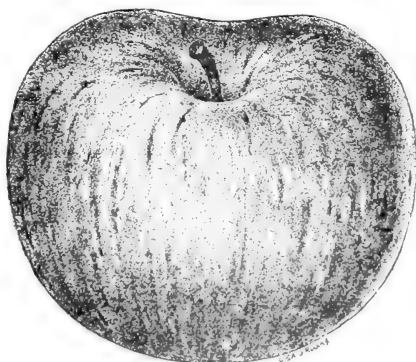
Peach Apple.—Medium size, round or little flattened; yellowish green, streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North. September.

Pewaukee.—Origin Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. Tree vigorous. January to May.

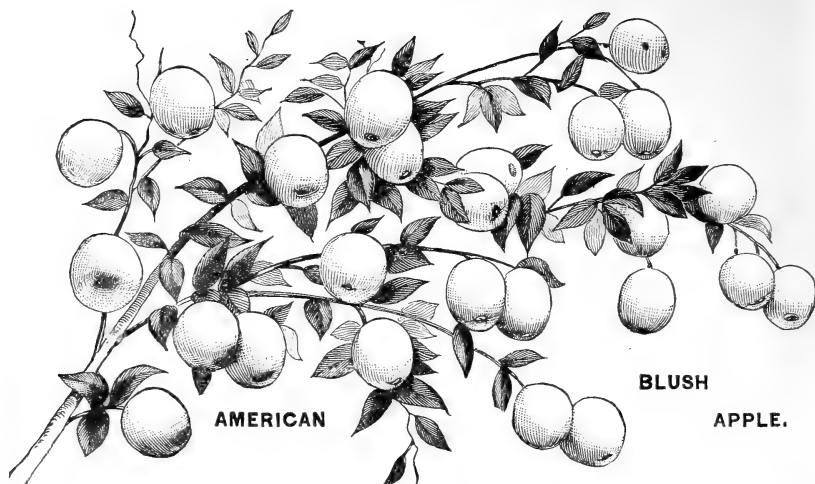
Pound Sweet.—This is one of the largest and most productive sweet winter apples. It never fails to bear at our farm. The fruit is remarkably free from defects, and has a pleasant quincy flavor. This is a scarce variety, seldom found in the nurseries. Price, 18 cents each.

Rolfe.—New. Originated in Maine about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. One of the very best. November to January. A free and handsome grower.

Wealthy.—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree hardy, a free grower and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. The best. December to February. It bears early, often in nursery row, and is a superior apple in every way. It is a handsome tree, with handsome large foliage. Plant the Wealthy.



WEALTHY—REDUCED SIZE.



BEST OF EARLY WINTER APPLES.

American Blush Apple comes highly recommended by one of the most successful fruit growers of Cayuga county. This apple sells at a higher price there than any other. The trees are exceedingly productive. The fruit is fair and free from defects. It is hardy and vigorous. The fruit keeps long and well, is of large size, beautifully striped with yellow and red. The flesh is tender, juicy, aromatic, unsurpassed by any apple on earth for fine quality. Season, mid-winter. Another fruit grower says: "This superior apple cannot be excelled for quality, beauty and productiveness. The fruit sells for the highest price, and the demand for it is greater than the supply. Its color is yellowish, covered with splashes and streaks of bright crimson throughout, making it one of the most handsome apples in the world. It has a peculiar aromatic flavor that can never be forgotten when once eaten. The tree is hardy enough for the north and northwest. A long keeper." **Price**, 25 cents each.

King (King of Tompkins county)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; hardy. November to March.

Rambo.—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South, October to January in the North.

Rhode Island Greening.—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Toward the South it ripens in the fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.

Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts).—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May. 20 cents each.

Roxbury Russet.—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish covered with russet. Tree a free grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.

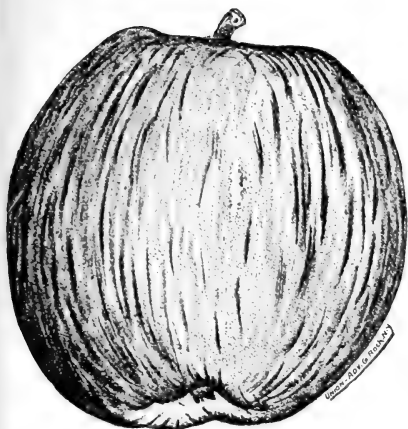
Salome.—From Illinois, and especially valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long keeping. The tree comes into bearing early. It may be described in brief thus: Tree is round headed, making short annual growths after coming into bearing; has tough wood, large, thick, leathery leaf, and is as hardy as wild crabs. No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good sized and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few if any other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. First class, each 20 cents.

Scott's Winter Apple.—This is an apple which is coming strongly to the front as an ironclad long-keeper of merit. Prof Budd, of Iowa, speaks highly of it. Mr. Shepherd says: "My trees are ten years old. So far they have been very satisfactory; the tree is hardy; its quality is very good. It is a little acid, but it tones down about the middle of January and gets to be of very good quality. It keeps until spring without any difficulty." Mr. Gibb added: "I would like to endorse what Mr. Shepherd says about Scott's Winter." 18 cents each.

***Spitzenberg** (Esopus).—Large and deep red with gray spots; and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather a feeble, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed in this state as one of the very best. November to April.

Swaar.—Large; pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; flesh tender, rich and spicy. Tree a moderate grower with dark shoots and large gray buds; with good culture it is one of the very best of apples. November to May. 20 cents each.

Sutton Beauty.—From Massachusetts. Medium to large, roundish; waxen yellow striped with deep carmine; flesh white, sub-acid; tender, juicy, good. A long keeper. Tree a free grower, vigorous and productive. O. B. Hadwen says: It is proving the peer of the Hubbardston Nonsuch, in some respects even better; has more character, flesh more tender and juicy, better color and keeps later.



PEAUKEE—REDUCED SIZE.

✓ ***Walbridge (Edgar Red Streak)**—Origin: Edgar county, Ill. Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Esteemed especially in cold climates, for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper. Tree very vigorous.

✓ ***Stark**.—Tree a No. 1 grower, upright and spreading; good bearer; and much valued as a late keeper and fine market sort; fruit large greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; good to best. January to June.

✓ **Talman's Sweet**.—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, upright and very productive. None more popular. November to April. ○

✓ **Twenty Ounce**.—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a free spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich, very popular in the markets. October to January.

✓ **Wagener**.—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a vigorous, handsome, upright grower, and very productive; an excellent variety, introduced from Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y. December to May.

✓ **Westfield Seek-no-Further**.—Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted; flesh tender, rich and excellent. Tree a free grower and fruit always fair. November to February.

✓ **Wolf River**.—A comparatively new sort which originated in Wisconsin, and for the past fifteen years has successfully stood that rigorous climate. Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical, highly colored with stripes and splashes of red. An excellent cooking fruit. Core compact, small. Moderate. November to February. *Price*, 25 cents each.

✓ **Yellow Bellflower**.—Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a free grower and good bearer. November to April.

If you desire to help us, join your neighbor in subscribing for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Additional varieties of apple trees for sale; *Price*, 15 cents each:

Bailey Sweet, Borsdorf, Burnett, (new, fine), Pearmain, Cranberry Pippin, Fall Orange, Gideon, Gilly Flower, Lady Hen-niker, Mellon, Pumpkin Sweet, Rolfe, Summer Queen, Utters' Red, Caroline Red June, Early Strawberry, Stump, Rolf, (new, very fine), Belle de Boskoop, Jonathan, Lord Nelson, Kentish Fill-Basket, Newtown Pippin, Peck's Pleasant, Pomme Grise, Smith's Cider, Stark, Wine Sap, Rome Beauty, Green Sweet, Paradise Winter Sweet, Rawle's Genet, Saxton, Smokehouse, Van Wyck Crab, Munson Sweet, Plumb's Cider, Autumn Strawberry, Black Detroit, Belmont, Blue Pairmain, Bethel, Bottle Greening, Hurlbut, Lady, Hubbardston, Mother, Porter, Peach, St. Lawrence, Stump, Shannon, Summer Queen, Wagener, Wellington, Winter Striped.

CLASS 4.—CRAB APPLES.

✓ ***Gen'l Grant**.—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Free. October. *Price*, 15 and 18 cents.

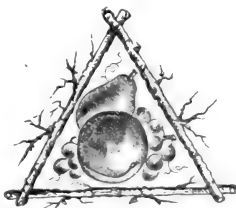
✓ **Hudson River Crab**.—While on a trip through the Hudson River district, I found several apples that were new to me. Among them was this crab, the tree being loaded down with large, beautiful and good flavored fruit. The skin is yellow, splashed and striped with light red. The tree with its load of fruit is a beautiful object, and many would grow it for its ornamental value. 20 cents.

✓ **Hyslop's**.—Almost as large as the early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; late. Tree remarkably vigorous. 15 to 18 cents.

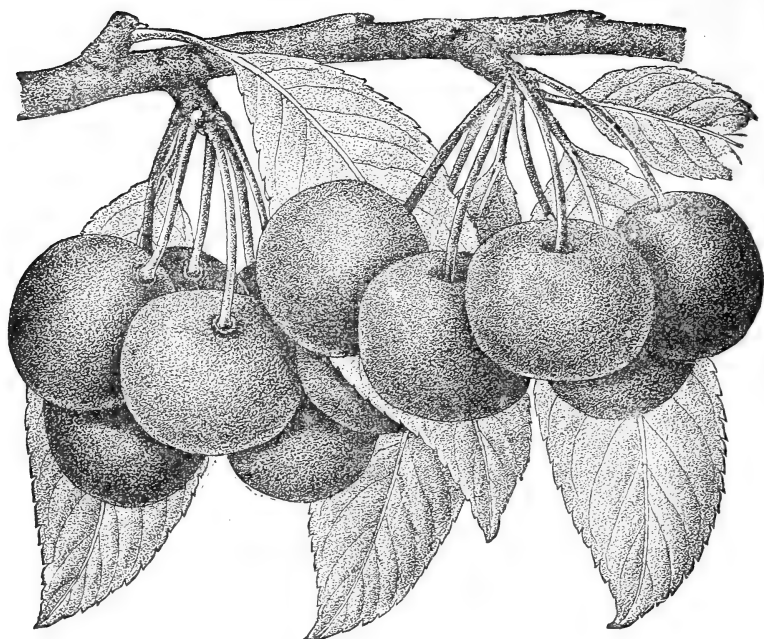
✓ ***Transcendent**.—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably strong grower. 15 to 18 cents each.

✓ ***Whitney**.—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage. One of the best. 12 and 18 cents.

After using this catalogue kindly hand to your neighbor. It may be worth \$100 to him.



CHERRIES.



WINDSOR, KING OF DARK SWEET CHERRIES.

Windsor.—This is the largest and best dark cherry grown. It is equal to the others in all respects, and is far more hardy, enduring the severe winters. The flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality. The fruit is very large, nearly black, and sells at the highest prices in market. It is a late variety, ripening 3 or 4 days after the Black Heart. The Windsor originated in Canada, on the grounds of James Dongal and was introduced by Ellwanger and Barry. We secured a stock of it at an early date and have sent it to all parts of the country. John J. Thomas speaks well of the Windsor. President S. D. Willard of the Western New York Horticultural Society says it is the best cherry on earth. This cherry is planted now largely in all parts of the country for market, as well as to beautify the home and make it attractive. It is a profitable fruit for market. Do not fail to plant the Windsor. **Price,** 2 year, 35 cents. Largest, 45 cents. See illustration.

The Dimpled Cherry.—Few fruits are more attractive in appearance, more seasonable or inviting in pies or preserves, or more marketable when tastefully packed fresh or evaporated than the cherry. I have planted many cherry trees about fences surrounding my orchards where they have thrived remarkably well with but little attention. These are mostly of the yellow and black varieties. While this class of cherries are of superior quality and of large size the tree is less hardy and enduring than the Morellos. The birds appear to distinguish closely in the quality, leaving undisturbed varieties of firm flesh and inclined to acidity.

In a cultivated field I had quite an orchard of the Early Richmond and Morello's

planted five years ago. These trees commenced bearing the third year after planting, and they have borne every year since. This year they bore a remarkable crop. The cherries made a beautiful appearance, the red fruit being visible a long distance, like bright ribbons strung through the field, and the fruit was fair and free from worms or rot. This family, commonly known as the red cherry, is the hardiest of all cherries, and at the present date sell higher in the market than any other kind. It is rather dwarfish in habit, is remarkably productive and rarely ever fails to produce a large crop. It appears to be the same cherry that grew in my father's garden 40 years ago, and which never failed to give ripe cherries on the 4th of July. I cannot remember in my travels having seen a large cherry orchard; and yet I know that such an orchard would prove profitable. Cherries sell at a profitable price when there is abundance of all fruit. But yet there are seasons when they bring twice the present price. The cherry is a tree that bears transplanting well, comes into fruiting early and can be produced at small cost. It is an attractive tree in blossom or foliage. As cherries are nearly as heavy as lead, they can be grown with profit at 3c per lb. While the cherry thrives in uncultivated ground, finer fruit can be grown in fields where cultivation is given. The cherry does well planted by the roadside. In Europe every highway is beautified by cherry trees.

After making out your own order from this catalogue please hand it to your neighbor. It may be worth one hundred dollars to him, by inducing him to begin profitable fruit culture.



HARDY CHERRY TRAINED AS A DWARF.

Cherry Trees.—One thing is as good as a hundred to judge a nursery by—if you take the right thing. Suppose we say Cherry trees. There's something that everybody knows. We sold many car loads of Cherry Trees last season. This season we shall go far beyond last year's sales. Do you suppose such a business comes by happen-so? Not a bit of it. You buy where you think your money will do most for you. So does any other sensible person. The thousands on thousands who come to GREEN'S NURSERY Co. for trees do so because it pays them to buy here. No mystery about the why. We sell the best trees ever grown, at prices that astonish the buyer. What is 10 cents or 15 cents for a splendid cherry tree. We can sell them at that price straight from the nursery row to you. No middle-men, no added costs for this thing or that. Nothing could be simpler, nothing could save another penny of cost. We get to bed-rock—so do you. We've made a book that tells how to grow cherries, pears, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries. Ask for it; we'll send it to any address for 25 cents. It will enable you to make money wherever you are.

Among fruit trees suitable for road sides we have, first of all, the cherry, and, for some sections, perhaps the plum. For variety, we might have the mulberry, chestnut, walnut and perhaps other nut trees. Altogether, we should have more such trees along our road-sides. The rural highways in many parts of Europe are veritable cherry avenues, straight as a bee line for miles, and they are one of the greatest charms in the landscapes of those countries, a delight to the traveler, and a source of income to the common-wealth. It is an example that is well worthy of imitation.

Large Trees.—With the desire to produce a fine effect as soon as possible, people want large trees. This, for the most part, is a mistake. It may be that a large tree can be moved and transplanted, and that it will go on in its growth apparently unchecked; but as a rule this is not the case. With the usual

management in the removal and shipping of nursery trees there is seldom any gain by employing large trees, and often it is a decided disadvantage. This is true, both of deciduous and evergreen trees. Medium sized trees can usually be lifted with most of their roots, and will start vigorously into growth when transplanted, whereas, when they have remained for many years in the nursery row, where they were first transplanted, they will have roots extending so far that they must of necessity be much reduced in removing, and this will give them a check which will require a long time to overcome.—*Vick's Magazine.*

Cherries Profitable.—Mr. Corser, of whom we bought our Rochester house, says he sold \$66 worth of cherries from 4 trees now standing. This was an unusual crop, of course. It is claimed that as much as \$300 has been made from one acre of cherries. Upon an acre, with the trees 20x20 feet apart, one hundred and eight trees can be set, and it would require only about a bushel from each tree in order to realize \$300. "We had a tree from which we harvested—we have no means of knowing the number of quarts, for the reason that many were used for canning purposes—more than one bushel. They were given away and some left for neighbors to pick; and besides we sold \$6 worth. There could have been realized from the tree at least \$12, and in this proportion in an orchard of one hundred and eight trees there would be realized about \$1,300."—*Telegram.*

HEART AND BIGARREAU.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves. **Price,** largest 30 cents; \$3 per 12; medium, 20 cents; \$2 per 12. BY MAIL, see index of mail list.

Black Tartarian.—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavormild, pleasant; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

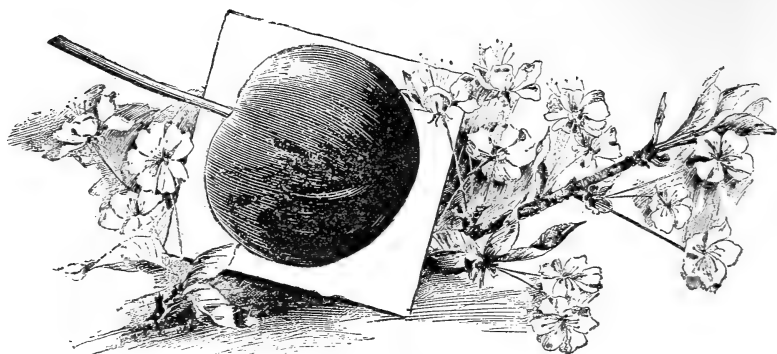
Gov. Wood.—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

Napoleon.—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Rockport.—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree vigorous, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

Yellow Spanish.—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light colored cherries. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. End of June.

Ostheim.—A Russian cherry; has been tested in Minnesota and found hardy; has also done remarkably well in this State, Kansas and elsewhere. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, and is invariably large, productive and good in every way. The great cherry for the West. The best and most profitable sort. A moderate grower, bears early, is very productive; fruit large, liver-colored, juicy, rich, almost sweet. 25 cents each.



EARLY RICHMOND.

CLASS 2.—DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown. Trees hardier. *Price*, largest, 20 cents; medium, 15 cents; small, 10 cents.

Early Richmond.—An early red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry it would be the Early Richmond," says *American Agriculturist*. It is a safe, reliable worthy favorite.

Belle Magnifique.—A large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a

most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.

Empress Eugenie.—Large, dark red, flesh juicy, rich; tree robust, and moderately productive. A magnificent variety.

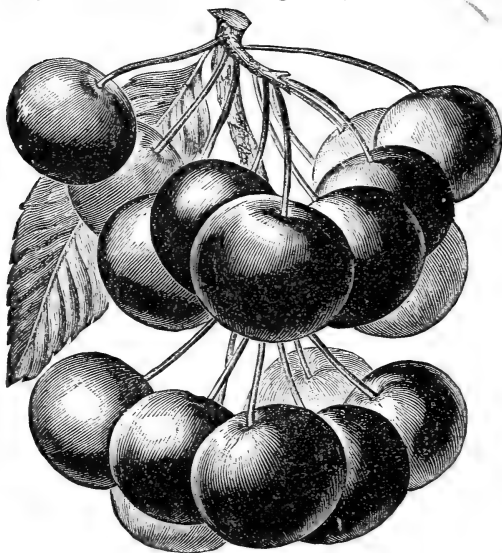
May Duke.—An old, well-known, excellent variety; large, dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than May Duke, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescants. Being extraordinary prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Tree a free grower.

Morello English.—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

LARGE MORELLO CHERRY.

This noble variety is beyond doubt one of the most valuable of that class of cherries now so popular everywhere. It is very large, heart shaped, dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe, flesh dark crimson, quality good, with a rich acid flavor. Season late. The extreme hardness of this variety, its remarkable productiveness, certainty of bearing, early fruiting (often bearing fruit in the nursery rows), will make it a favorite east and west, north and south. Plant the Large Morello Cherry for beauty and fruit. People are just beginning to plant more cherry orchards. There is no more profitable fruit and none more easily grown. Cherries like Large Morello will hang on the trees for weeks after coloring without injury, while many small fruits must be picked daily. The birds are not destructive where the cherry is planted largely, and it is the wormy cherries which they like best. The rot does not attack this class of cherry, though it does sometimes attack the white cherries. The Large Morello Cherry is one of the safest kinds to plant for home use or for market. If you have no better place plant them in the fence corners. They will succeed well there. *Price*, largest size 35c; 4 feet, 25c; small size, 18c each.



LARGE ENGLISH MORELLO.

home use or for market. If you have no better place plant them in the fence corners. They will succeed well there. *Price*, largest size 35c; 4 feet, 25c; small size, 18c each.



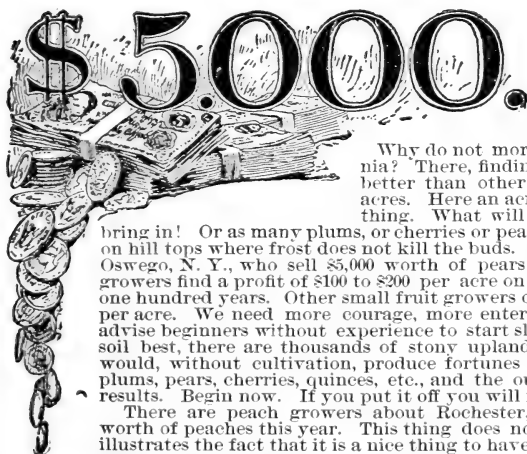
DYEHOUSE—A HARDY AND VALUABLE CHERRY.

Dyehouse.—Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond, fine quality, tree hardier—its early bearing remarkable as its great hardiness. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being covered with a scarlet cloth, such is the abundance of the fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known; a splendid keeper and free from knots. For tarts, pies, and especially for canning, it has no superiors among cherries. 25 cents each.

ROCKY, STONY, HILLY FARMS

Often make the most productive orchards. Not having been cropped heavily with grain the soil is apt to be rich, and orchards like good soil. Hills are always preferable to low lands. When a boy I planted apple trees on a hill lot where wagons could not go. Though the sub-soil was hard the trees grew nobly, and it is now the most productive orchard in that town. Many rocky eastern farms that can be bought cheap will make good orchards. While trees grow faster in cultivated soil, they will do well where the land can never be plowed, if in old pastures, where nothing worse than grass grows. You can mulch about the trees with straw for a few years after planting, and about them with spading fork. When well established they will need no further cultivation.

Culture of the Plum.—In the nursery we select the most fertile soil, and manure it freely for plums. With rich soil and good culture the plum pushes up rapidly. In the plum orchard we find the same necessity for rich soil and good culture. I would rather neglect any other tree than the plum. With good soil and culture the bark is smooth, bright and usually healthy. I do not often find plum trees with any life left that do not attempt to give a harvest. Lowish land will produce plums if well drained. No fruit should be planted on wet, undrained land. Soil inclined to clay is the best, and uplands as well or better than lowlands. Black Knot will not usually affect trees kept in good culture. I once enclosed plum trees with a temporary fence, put in a hen with chickens, and since then have had bushels of delicious fruit, more, indeed, than could mature. Subsequently others were planted in the poultry yard with result equally favorable. Jarring—to bring the destructive insects within reach of the fowls—is necessary. Try it, and eat plums to your fill for six weeks, besides having all you want to can. See Plums, next page.



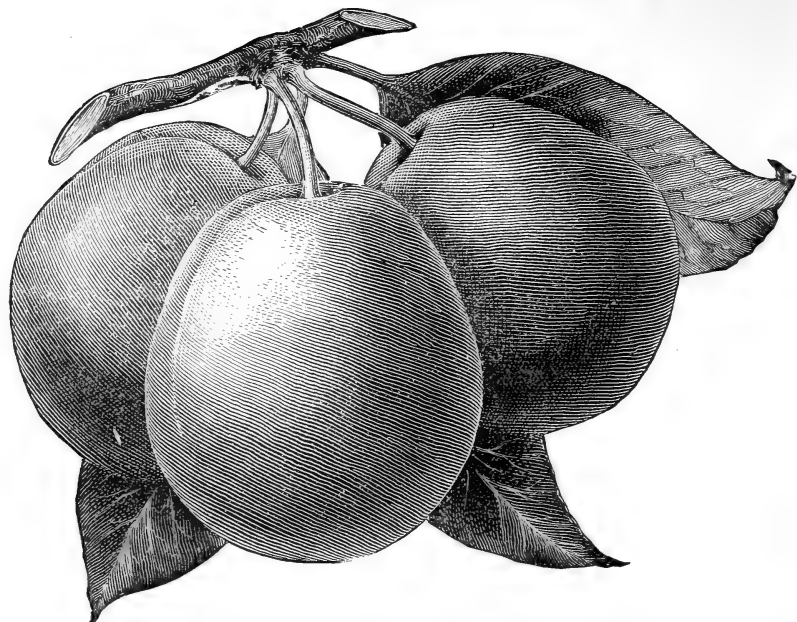
This is a large sum of money. If you desire to make it, how can you best succeed? If you have land adapted to fruits, you cannot select a safer and more certain method of making \$5,000 than by planting fruit.

Why do not more men follow those in California? There, finding that fruit growing pays far better than other crops, they plant hundreds of acres. Here an acre or two is often thought a big thing. What will ten or twenty acres of pears bring in! Or as many plums, or cherries or peaches, if the peaches are planted on hill tops where frost does not kill the buds. There are many farmers near Oswego, N. Y., who sell \$5,000 worth of pears nearly every fall. The grape growers find a profit of \$100 to \$200 per acre on grapes, and the vines last for one hundred years. Other small fruit growers often secure \$100 or \$200 or more per acre. We need more courage, more enterprise here at the east, yet we advise beginners without experience to start slowly. While I like cultivated soil best, there are thousands of stony uplands that are worthless now that would, without cultivation, produce fortunes if properly planted to apples, plums, pears, cherries, quinces, etc., and the outlay is small, considering the results. Begin now. If you put it off you will never plant.

There are peach growers about Rochester, N. Y., who have sold \$40,000 worth of peaches this year. This thing does not occur every year. It simply illustrates the fact that it is a nice thing to have orchards on the farm. Plums, pears, quinces or apples, will on an average pay as well or better than peaches.

Farmers have hard work to make the farm pay when devoted to common farm crops. Look about you and learn who is making the most money. If you visit the men who are growing berries and other fruits you will find them making money. Visit them and learn for yourself.

PLUMS.



THE NEW PLUM, "SARATOGA," A SUPERIOR RED VARIETY.

Prices of Plum trees on Plum roots (except where special prices are quoted.)—Largest size, 40 cents each. First class, 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents each, per 12, \$3.50; 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, per 12, \$2.50; 3 feet, 15c. each; doz., \$1.50; our choice of kinds, \$10.00 per 100.

FOR PLUM TREES BY MAIL—See mail list. If you receive two Catalogues, kindly hand one to your neighbor.

NOTE.—Those designated by a * are of American origin, the others foreign. For instructions on Plum Culture send 10 cents for Chas. A. Green's Book on the Plum.

***Shipper's Pride.**—This large, round, purple plum is recommended for its certainty to produce a long crop of fruit, for its fine appearance and superior shipping qualities. First class, each 50 cents; medium size, 40 cents; small 25 cents.

***Shropshire Damson.**—A medium sized dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and very productive. August and September.

***Smith's Orleans.**—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple with a thick coat of bloom; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. August and September.

***Yellow Egg.**—A very large and beautiful egg shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, and very productive. End of August.

Additional list of plum trees for sale at 40 cents each: Quackenboss, Pond's Seedling, Weaver, Richland, Beauty of Naples, Blue Damson, Kelsey's Japan, Monroe, De Soto, Gen. Hand.

The more recent method of exterminating curculio is by spraying the trees, after blossoming, with a barrel of water into which has been stirred a large spoonful of Paris

green. My plum orchard is healthy, very productive and profitable. See "Culture of the Plum," page 23.

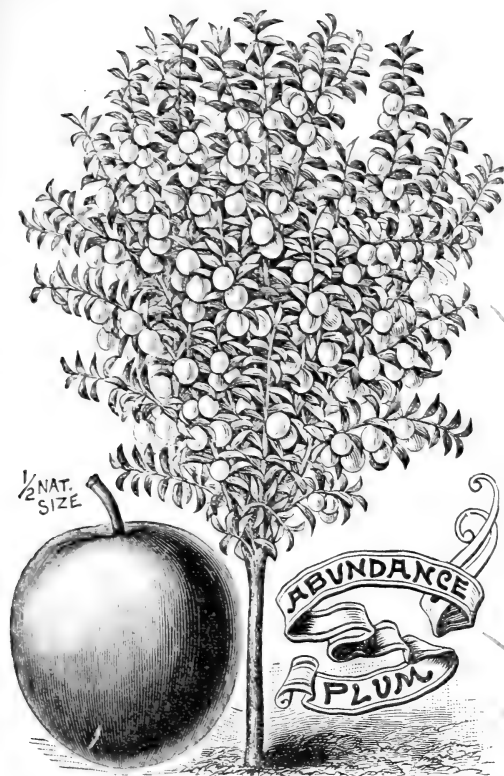
THE SARATOGA PLUM.

Ten years ago but few plums were grown. Fruit growers supposed that the curculio was unconquerable. But it appears that the curculio is as easily destroyed as any other insect, and now plum growing is a great success and very profitable. Having learned that plums can be freely grown on any good corn producing soil, the next question is what varieties shall be planted.

A few years ago our attention was called to the Saratoga plum, originating near Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable resort in America. We saw the trees growing. They were exceedingly vigorous, with large handsome leaves, glossy and deep bright green. It is evidently a tree that will endure much rough treatment and yet succeed nobly, where others possessing less vigor would utterly fail. This question of growth is an important one, and one that does not receive enough attention from the planter. No matter how large and firm the fruit, if the tree is a slow, straggling delicate thing, requiring careful nursing to be kept alive, it can never be a popular and profitable variety.

Being attracted by the reports of the Saratoga plum that came to our hearing we sent for specimens of the fruit, which came in splendid condition. The fruit was of immense size, the largest plum we have seen, of a bright, reddish purple, covered with a rich bloom. Its shape was peculiar, not elongated, but roundish, and almost pear shaped. It will prove a good shipper beyond doubt.

This season we have had large, ripe and luscious specimens of Saratoga, and our C.



A. Green has had an opportunity to pronounce positively upon them. He rates this plum high for beauty, size and shipping qualifications, and superior in quality. The quality, as reported by other pomologists, who are good judges, is fine, it being a toothsome variety to eat out of hand. It is possessed with a sprightliness that renders it particularly adapted for cooking, canning and preserving. The Saratoga plum is a great bearer, comes into bearing early, and seldom fails to produce a large crop of attractive fruit. Considering all its strong points we conclude that the Saratoga will please our patrons, and be profitable for commercial orchards.

Price, large trees 75 cents each; 2 years old, 5 to 6 feet, for 60 cents; one year old trees of Saratoga plum, 3 or 4 feet high, 40 cents each.

Abundance.—The Introducer says: "This is a remarkable fruit indeed. It is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty, Keiffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case every year—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub. We have seen even little one year old saplings but two feet high, white with bloom and set

heavily with large, fine plums. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stones small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums (early in August at Rochester,) adding to its special value."

Large size, each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00. Medium, each, 75c.; doz., \$7.50. June Budded, each 20 cts. By mail, post paid. See Mail list for other mailing plums.

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay).—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower, and remarkably productive. Hangs long on the tree.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Bradshaw.—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive, valuable for market.

Fellemburg (French or Italian Prune).—A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

German Prune.—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. One of the best. September. This prune is considered superior to all others in the Rochester market, and is largely sought after at very high prices. We have the genuine German Prune, which is not easy to get, as many by mistake send out for it the French Prune.

Imperial Gage.—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

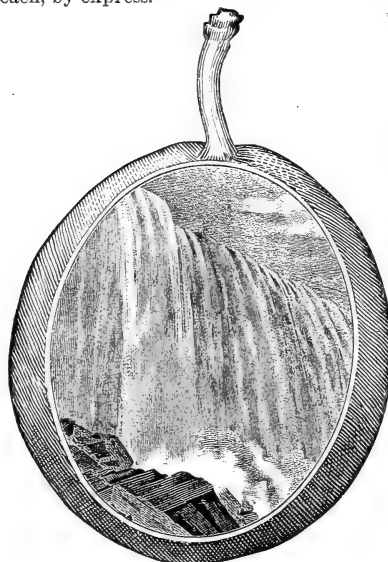
Lombard.—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very



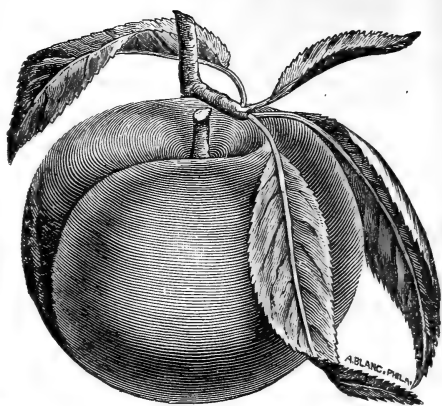
vigorous, a great bearer, and pecuniary well adapted to light soils. This is the popular market plum. Of all older varieties the Lombard has done the best at Green's Fruit Farm. It has borne immense crops annually, of beautiful specimens, delicious to eat out of hand, for dessert or preserves. Indeed the trees were so overloaded they were compelled to prop them to prevent the destruction of

the trees. Had our Chas. A. Green been at home at the time he would have removed much of the fruit before maturity. But all ripened nicely and sold readily at good paying prices. A basket of Lombard plums is an attractive sight, all of great size, beautifully colored, and as delicate to the touch as the cheek of a baby. Plant the Lombard for it will please you. It is a hardy tree, a rapid grower, and not particular as to location. Whoever introduced the Lombard did his country and kind good service.

✓ **Niagara Plum.**—(See Cut.) This is spoken of as follows: It was first brought to notice in Niagara county, N. Y., by James Mooney, and by this name it is still known in many localities. He claims to have brought it from Canada, where it originated in his garden. He propagated and sold a few hundred trees. But little notice was taken of it for years, until by its good qualities it has become a general favorite. My attention was first called to it by Mr. Luke Tower, of Porter, who had one tree from the first lot of Mr. Mooney's. Its productiveness and general appearance so impressed me that I top-grafted an orchard of 200 trees, and the yields have been astonishing. My commission men write as follows: "Too much cannot be said in favor of the Niagara Plum. After handling it four years we believe it has no equal. Its earliness brings it into market before the rush of peaches and other fruits. Its large size, fine appearance, good shipping quality, must make it a profitable market plum. We sell your crop here at an average of \$2.00 per small basket, or a trifle over \$1.50 net to you. Our customers can hardly believe them home grown, but called them California plums, and claimed them better than the real California plum we had been furnishing." A very large red plum of superior quality; very productive and exceedingly profitable for market, and desirable for home use. One grower shipped 1,000 baskets daily, and received high prices. **Price,** largest size, 50 cents; medium size, 40 cents; trees 4 ft. high, 25 cents. Trees 3 feet, well branched, 15 cts. each, by express.



NIAGARA PLUM.



SIMONS PLUM.

✓ **Simons** (*Prunus Simoni* or *Apricot Plum*)—From the Orient, and is described by Prof. Budd, as follows: "It will be the great fruit novelty—better than any apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the plums. Hardy even here (42d parallel.) In color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the peach. In fruit it comes nearer to a flattish, smooth, small tomato, than to any of our stone fruits; yet in odor and flavor it approaches very near the nectarine.

✓ **McLaughlin.**—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a free grower. One of the very best for family use or market.

✓ **Mariana.**—A seedling of Wild Goose, very handsome and exceedingly prolific, an early bearer. Fruit round and smaller than the Wild Goose; rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small, and fruit of fine quality. Ripens from two to three weeks after the Wild Goose.

✓ **Moore's Arctic.**—Valuable for its productiveness, and extreme hardiness. Fruit grown in clusters. Color dark blue or nearly black when fully ripe. Dr. Hoskins says this is the hardest plum he has tested, and others make the same report. The heavy demand for the trees of Moore's Arctic indicates its great popularity.

✓ **Washington.**—A magnificent large plum; roundish, green, usually marked with red, juicy, sweet and good. Tree robust and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August.

✓ **Spaulding.**—The Spaulding is a curculio-proof plum, and its curculio enduring proclivity is not its only merit. Unlike most other so-called curculio-proof plums, it has descended from the same species as Lombard, etc. It is not exempt from the attacks of the "Little Turk," any more than any varieties of the European Plum, but for some reason the wound is soon outgrown, the plums develop fair and perfect and no harm is done. The tree is a remarkable grower, with leathery, large, rich dark foliage. It ripens middle of August. The fruit is large, of the form shown, yellowish green with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness, parting readily from the small stone. 1st class each, 75c.; doz., \$7.50. Medium, each, 60c.; doz., \$6.00.

PEACHES.



Gathering Stumps, Mixons and Mountain Rose Peaches.

For instructions see Green's Book on Peach Culture, sent post paid for 10 cents. No one should omit this Treatise. **Keep the ground clean and mellow** around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third. **It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.** In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the tree severely. The stem should be reduced about one third and the side branches cut back to one-bud.

Prices of Peach Trees.—Extra size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. First class, 4 feet high, 12 cents each, \$1.20 per dozen, 3 feet high 8c., 80c per 12, 87 per 100.

There is no need for a long list of varieties of peaches, as many kinds closely resemble each other, and others are inferior and disappointing. We recommend planters to confine themselves to the following list, ripening in the order named: **June Budded** peach trees can be mailed anywhere, see mailing list as per index.

Green's Improved Early Crawford.—This noble peach is similar to Crawford's Early in its large size, fine quality, great beauty and productiveness, but is superior to its parent. Pits of Crawford when planted often produce varieties similar to its parent. Here is an instance where the child is better than its father (or mother, as the case may be). Not only this, we trust that this variety will prove hardier in blossom than Early Crawford.

All who are interested in the peach should send for Green's Book on the Peach. It will be mailed postpaid for 10 cents.

Price of Green's Improved Early Crawford peach, 50 cents each.

Alexander.—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Crawford's Early.—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Trees vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late.—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Early Rivers.—Large, color pale greenish, white, with blush, thin skin and prolific. This is one of the best early freestone peaches. It is the earliest freestone peach, acknowledged everywhere as unsurpassed for its season. Send 10 cents for Green's Book on the Peach.

Globe.—An accidental seedling, from Pennsylvania, which may very properly be called an improvement on Crawford's Late. Its size, beauty and flavor have caused it to be in popular demand, and although a comparatively new variety, its claims are so just and so well sustained by the opinions of good and experienced horticulturists, that it cannot fail to make a satisfactory record in the minds of all who fairly test it. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh very firm, coarse-grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit. Free from the stone, of good quality, pleasant, luscious, rich and vinous. At its home it begins to ripen in the second week of September and lasts until first of October. Its good qualities have been such that it has never failed to take first premium when exhibited in competition with other varieties. It is also of good keeping qualities, the flesh remaining hard and firm after long exposure. First-class each 18 cents; dozen, \$1.80. Medium, each, 12 cents; dozen, \$1.20. June budded, 8 cents each, by mail 3 cents extra each.

Mountain Rose.—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. An excellent early market variety. This is the earliest good free stone peach. It is a great favorite in all peach-growing localities, not only for home use but for market. It is remarkably handsome, and of superior quality. Those who plant it will not regret it. It is recommended by Mr. Hale who raised the \$25,000 crop in Connecticut.

Wonderful.—This good peach created a remarkable furor at the Mt. Holly Fair of New Jersey. In beauty, productiveness and other desirable qualities, it is so fine the word "Wonderful" unconsciously escapes so many upon seeing it, that it became known at once as that "Wonderful peach;" hence that name has been accepted for it, contrary to the wishes of the owners by force of circumstances. It is a freestone, of the richest golden yellow, largely over-spread with vivid carmine, and ripens after nearly all other peaches have disappeared, being the only large, handsome peach ripening at that late season. Its keeping qualities are as remarkable as it is beautiful. Tree wonderfully prolific. First-class, each 18 cents. (June budded 10 cents each.)

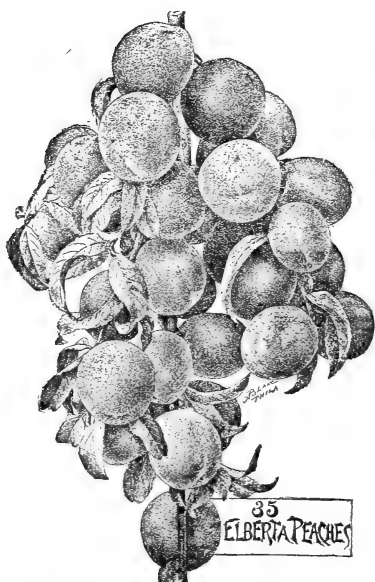
Surplus Stock.—Do not forget that if you leave the selection to our C. A. Green, we can sell you surplus varieties (all good sorts) at low prices. This applies to everything.



Green's Improved Early Peach.



WONDERFUL.



Elberta Peach.—On being invited to speak of new fruits before the Western New York Horticultural Society, I asked Hon. H. E. VanDeman, the United States Pomologist at Washington, D. C., to name a list of the new fruits that seemed to him the most promising. Among them he named Elberta Peach, as I expected he would. James Norton, of Farmer Village, N. Y., an enterprising fruit grower, has written us repeatedly of his experience with Elberta. He says it is of large size, remarkably handsome, marvelously productive, of fine quality, and all in all one of the finest peaches that it has been his good fortune to see.

Our illustration shows the productiveness of Elberta, yet shows you how it ought not to be grown, for no wise fruit grower would permit his trees to remain so heavily overloaded. The cut is greatly reduced in size, as indeed are most of the cuts in this catalogue, without attempting to show the size of the fruit.

Elberta is an early yellow peach, with handsome red cheek. It is juicy and delicious, and has many other good qualities, that make it all that could be desired for home use or market. While largely grown at the south, it has been tested at the north, and gives most excellent satisfaction.

Mr. P. J. Berckmans, President of the American Pomological Society, describes Elberta as follows: Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety.

Price, largest size 18 cents. Medium size, 15 cents. June budded, 10 cents each.

Foster.—Originated near Boston. A large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.

Oldmixon Free.—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early. A noble peach. The choice of the largest eastern peach grower, Mr. Hale of Connecticut, was

Mountain Rose, Oldmixon and Stump. Do not forget this. It is great praise, and these three kinds are worthy of it.

Salway.—An English peach; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market, where it will ripen. It is grown successfully at Keuka Lake in this state.

Stump the World.—A New Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good size and fine quality. Very productive. End of September. This is another of the three recommended by Hale, who spent many thousand dollars to learn that Mt. Rose, Old Mixon and Stump were the three most hardy in bud, and which gave him the largest crop, and were most sure to bear fruit. There are other good peaches besides these three, but be sure and get these.

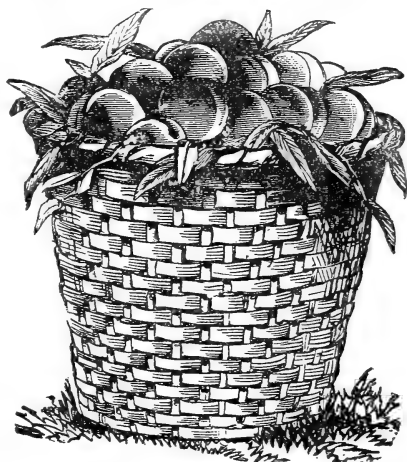
We have in limited quantity **RED CHEEK MELOTON, WATERLOO, WHEATLAND, HILL'S CHILL, and BARNARD'S EARLY, AMSDEN.** No June buds of these odd varieties.

Peach Trees. June Budded. Elberta and Wonderful, 10 cents each; **Globe, E. Crawford, L. Crawford, Early Rivers, Alexander, Fotser, Salway, Stump, Mt. Rose,** price 6c. each; 70c. per 12; \$5 per 100. These are trees that have grown from 1 to 3 feet from the bud. They are nicely rooted, and make the best bearing trees of any, and bear fruit even earlier than larger trees. They are easily packed by express or freight, and it costs but little to send them long distances. We recommend these June budded trees confidently to our patrons. We shall make a speciality of them now and in the future. Try them, especially you who are far away. For mailing sizes see mail list, back part of catalogue.

GREEN'S BOOK ON PEACH CULTURE

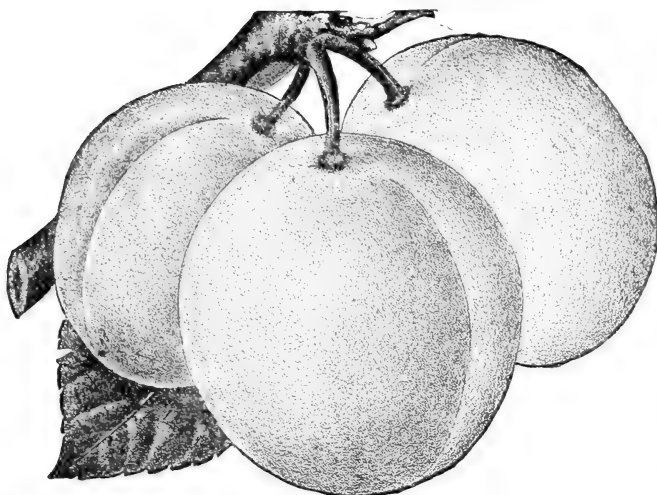
Is now ready. Sent postpaid for 10 cents. All about peach culture in cold climates. Ten cents buys Green's Book on the Grape, or Green's Book on the Apple and Pear, or Strawberry culture, or Cherry and Plum culture, or Raspberry and Blackberry culture. Or all the Books for 25 cents.

All the above Books will be sent with **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER** (monthly for 1891) one year for 50 cents, if ordered now.



This cut shows the Mt. Rose, Stump and Mixon type.

APRICOTS.



IMPROVED RUSSIAN APRICOT.

Russian Apricots.—From Russia, extremely hardy, having flourished as far north as Siberia, enduring a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. The tree comes into bearing as early as the peach and is highly ornamental. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Improved Russian Varieties.—First-class, each 35 cents; 2 feet, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50. June budded, 18 cents each; by mail 3 cents each extra for postage.

Alexander.—Large size, oblong, yellow, flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best; season July 1st.

Alexis.—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid; rich and luscious; season July 15th.

Cibb.—Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy, season June 20th. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

J. L. Budd.—Large size, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine; season Aug. 1st. The best late variety.

Chinese Apricot.—New: claimed to be of great value; large, handsome and productive. 50 cents each; \$5 per 12.

NECTARINES.

This fruit is really a smooth skinned peach. Its greatest enemy is the curculio. Plant same distance and cultivate same as peaches. An assortment. Each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

CRONS FOR GRAFTING, same price as a single tree. Stocks for budding or grafting, Apple, \$1 per 100; Pear, \$1.75 per 100; Plum, \$1.25 per 100; Cherry, \$1 per 100; Quince, \$2 per 100. **APPLE GRAFTS.**—Grafted roots, put up to order, \$8 per 1,000. Pears, plums, quinces and peaches do not grow well on grafted roots. **PACKING ORDERS IN WINTER.**

—We have large cellars filled with plants, vines and trees, which we can mail or express during winter to patrons desiring them.

THE APRICOT.

This is among the most delicious of fruits, and can be grown largely and successfully. As it ripens between cherries and peaches, it comes in very opportunely, and is correspondingly welcome and valuable, always commanding a good price. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be destroyed and rendered harmless, the same as on plums. Spray with Paris green in water, mild solution, just after the blossoms fall and again a week or ten days later. It will thrive wherever plums and peaches will.

JUNE BERRY.



SUCCESS JUNE BERRY.

Dwarf "Success."—This is a novelty of great promise. When in blossom the bushes are as dense white as snow banks, presenting a scene of great beauty. It has fruited with us soon after planting. It resembles the huckleberry, but is entirely distinct. The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant; round, reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry; a mild, very rich, sub-acid flavor. Most people like its quality and pronounce it delicious. The bush is about the height and form of the currant. It produces fruit in enormous quantities, and bears every year. It is also perfectly hardy. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. If by mail, add 15 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, for postage.

QUINCES.

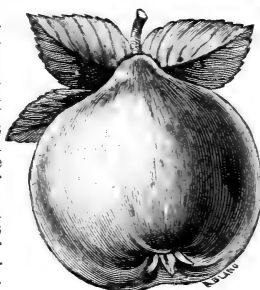
Quinces for Profit.—The well known Waldo F. Brown of Oxford, Ohio, relates this experience: "I planted, about twelve years ago, twenty trees on heavy clay land and have not missed a crop since they came into bearing. The trees were planted in a single row, eight feet apart in the row, which would give, if the rows were twelve feet apart, about four hundred to the acre. I have not kept an account with these trees, but think that we have averaged a dollar per tree from them each year for the last five years. They have never been killed by frost since they came into bearing. No other fruit is so salable, and they will bear shipment to a distant market better than even winter apples, for they do not bruise easily, and do not rot quickly when bruised. If handled carefully we find no difficulty in keeping them until December. I trained my trees to a single stem and have had no trouble with borers. I have an orchard of over one hundred quince trees, set twelve feet apart each way, and I prefer this distance as it enables us to cultivate them with horses. In starting an orchard I use one-year-old trees, and would rather have them at the same price than older ones. I cultivate the orchard a few years in potatoes, beans, etc., and when the trees get large enough to shade the ground, give one plowing in the spring and spade round the trees, and then do nothing further except to mow the weeds. From my experience during the last ten years, there is no fruit that I could plant with so good promise of making money as the quince."

Perhaps there is no fruit that gives better returns for the outlay than quinces; easily and quickly grown; little expense to gather; ships well and keeps well. One man in Niagara Co., N. Y., sold his entire crop (variety Orange) of 150 bushels, grown on half an acre, for \$2 per bushel. The Quince succeeds well on any good rich friable soil.

Alaska Quince.—A valuable new variety. Price, 50 to 75 cents each. See page 6 for description and illustration.

Champion.—A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, obovate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender, and in fine flavor and odor fully equal to the well known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas. It is too late for the north. Each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

Angers.—A strong growing sort, ripening late; hardy at the north, and a better kind than many imagine. It is similar to Champion, large, fine golden color when fully ripe, and bears at an early age. It is a long keeper and for this purpose is valuable. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$10.00; 1 year, each, 10 cents; dozen \$1.



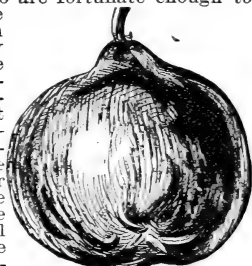
ANGERS QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

Meech's Prolific.—The more we see of this quince the more we are pleased with it. It has awakened great interest throughout the country. It often attains a growth of 4 feet or more the first year, continuing to make a vigorous growth as the trees attain age. It is remarkable for its early and regular bearing and for productiveness, sometimes bearing when only two years old, and afterwards abundantly. The fruit is remarkable for its rare combination of beauty of form, color, size, fragrance and flavor. It is shaped like a handsome pear with smooth, fine skin, bright orange yellow, and very large, averaging under good culture, 12 to 15 ounces each. Flesh of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; a basket of this fruit fully ripe, perfuming a room with its delicate aroma. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed, tender as a peach and free from hard lumps. Its rich flavor is so strong that many persons are better pleased to reduce it by adding apples in equal quantity. It is admirably adapted to making marmalade from the tenderness of its pulp; and by reason of its excellent flavor it makes delicious jelly. Its beauty of form and color, holding well its leaves until late in the autumn, renders the tree an attractive ornament, and the rich golden hue of an orchard in bearing reminds one of an orange grove. 2 to 3 feet, each 25 cents; dozen \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, each, 40 cents; dozen, \$4.00; 1 year, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50. By mail, small 20 cents.

Orange.—An old and popular variety. Nurserymen who are fortunate enough to have the genuine Orange Quince in bearing, seriously question if there is any other variety of recent introduction that can excel it.—There are thousands of Quince trees each year palmed off on the public for Orange Quince, that fall far short of the genuine. An orchard of Orange Orange Quince, near us, planted some years ago, having been under



ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

our observation ever since, has produced the last four seasons fine crops each season. The fruit sold for \$2.00 per bushel on the ground. Our stock came from bearing orchards. While there may be better varieties, they are few and far between. **Price**, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100. Small size by mail, 15 cents each; \$10 per 100.

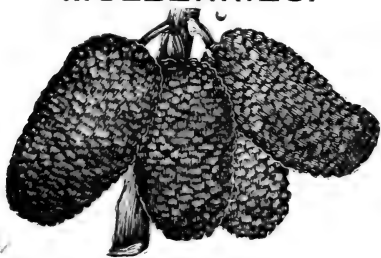
✓ **Rea's Mammoth**.—A seedling of the Orange Quince, very much larger and an improvement upon it, but not hardy or productive. Each, 40 cents.

THE HOP VINE.

The good housekeeper has a few hop roots which she cultivates "for yeast," and from which she gathers the comforting hop pillow and the soothing poultice. But whoever has seen a wild hop-vine making its way to the tip-top of a sapling, running riot over a dilapidated rail fence, or hanging its graceful garlands of drooping, pale green bells over the naked limbs of a prostrate woodland giant, exemplifying how nature strives to cover with loveliness the decay she herself causes, will recognize its decorative possibilities. The eye is pleased by the graceful abandon of the luxuriant vine, and the contrast of the light green panicles and the deeper hue of foliage. They appear to best advantage over the woodshed door, climbing against the kitchen window, or cherishing the top of the well-house. **Price** of Hop Vines, 10c. each.

✓ **Golden Cluster Hop Vine**.—A large, productive sort, growing in clusters and easily gathered; the finest variety. Each, 10 cents; doz., \$1.00; 100 \$7.00. (If by mail add 50 cents per 100.) Post free at each and dozen rates.

MULBERRIES.



✓ **Downing's Ever Bearing**.—Highly ornamental for street or lawn and the best for fruit, yielding an abundant supply of large, refreshing berries for over 3 months of the year. Each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00. Extra sized trees, 75 cents each.

✓ **Russian**.—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit, small and sweet. 1 foot, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; 5 to 7 feet, each, 25 cents.

✓ **Beautiful Colored Plates** will be mailed free to any one on receipt of one cent each for postage, etc., as follows: Grapes, Moyer, Eaton, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Empire State, Strawberries, Jessie, Cloud, Bubach, Shaffer, Golden Queen and Rancocas Raspberries, Fay's Currant, Lawson Pear, Wilder Pear, Gladstone, Raspberry. Our catalogue with 5 colored plates, 10 cents.

NUT CULTURE.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

This branch of horticulture is attracting more attention each year. While at Washington recently I was shown many new varieties of nuts, and Pomologist Van Deman said that within a few years this country would produce more largely of the nuts now so largely bought of foreign countries. The amount of money now paid yearly for foreign nuts is fabulous. We can grow them here. Why not supply our own market and take the profits.

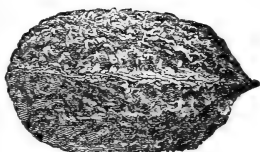
American Sweet Chestnut.—*The Garden and Forest* thus speaks of this noble tree and its fruit: The chestnut for centuries has been one of the most valuable food-producing trees of Europe, and the most careful attention has been paid in Italy and France to developing the size and improving the quality of the fruit. It must be considered one of the most important deciduous trees. It grows to a good size, and specimens often occur with trunks five feet in diameter. The fruit is small, but very sweet, and it shows a tendency to vary considerably in size and quality, showing that time and care only are needed to produce varieties which will equal in value the best Marrons of France. The time will come when the mountain sides of all the Alleghany region, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, will find their most profitable employment in the production of chestnuts for food. There is no part of the world which is better suited for the purpose, or one in which it flourishes with greater luxuriance. The Chestnut tree produces wood of great value. Chestnut is one of the American woods best able to withstand the



CHESTNUT TREE.

effects of decay when placed in the ground. This makes it one of the best woods for fence-posts, and it has no superior for railroad ties. It is also used in cabinet-making. The value of the Chestnut as a timber-tree is increased by the fact that the stumps of cut trees have unusual power of producing shoots which soon form trunks large enough for posts and railway-ties, so that a forest of chestnut trees may be cut over every thirty or forty years and continue productive during several generations. The American Chestnut possesses a great deal of value as an ornamental tree. It grows rapidly even in light porous drift, and soon makes a handsome round-headed specimen. It is very beautiful when it is covered early in July with its showy yellow flowers. Nothing meets with more ready sale than the sweet chestnut, and the prices paid are fabulous compared with actual cost. Small trees, by mail, 10 cents; 1 dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; dozen \$2.00; 100 \$10.00. 4 feet size, 25 cents each; dozen, \$2.50.

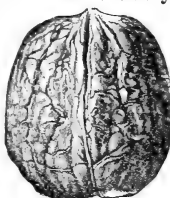
Butternut.—Nuts differ from others in being longer, and the kernels of sweeter, more delicate flavor. The wood is also very valuable and the tree of lofty spreading growth. Small each, 10 cents; doz. \$1.00; 100, \$7.00; 3 to 4 feet, each, 20c.; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$10.00. Larger size, 35 cents each.



BUTTERNUT.

Spanish, or Maroon Chestnut.—A handsome, round-headed, stately tree that yields abundantly of very large nuts, hence valuable both for ornament and fruit. Not very hardy. *Price*, small trees, 15c., \$1.50 per doz.

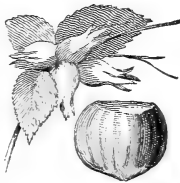
English Walnut.—One of the largest, most delicious, meaty and desirable nuts. Not entirely hardy, but trees are bearing nuts in open ground at Rochester, N. Y. It is safe to plant it as far north as Philadelphia, Pa. Trees 2 feet high, 35 cents each.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

Blackwalnut.—The common, well-known blackwalnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all. No one who has ever eaten walnut candy will ever forget the flavor of its oily and toothsome kernels. The demand for blackwalnut lumber is so great and the supply becoming yearly so scarce that large profits may be realized in the near future from the cultivation of this tree for its lumber alone. Small, each, 10c.; doz. \$1.00; 100, \$7.00. 3 feet, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$12.00. 4 feet, 20 cents; doz. \$2.20.

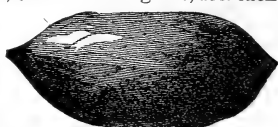
Hazelnut.—This is of the easiest culture and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early, as they do, with their rich, toothsome meat, they are worthy of being planted by everybody. This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores. Each, 20 cents,



HAZELNUT.

dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. Small, each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$9.00. Bearing size, 25c. each

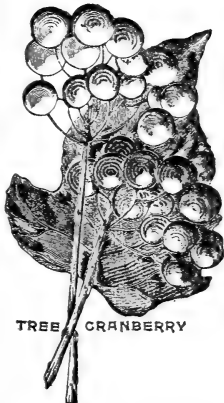
Pecans.—Are harder than English walnut, but will not succeed far north. This nut is very productive and delicious. *Price*, 2 feet trees, 35 cents each.



PECAN.

TREE CRANBERRY.

Those who are familiar with the Tree or High Bush Cranberry must admit that it combines the ornamental and useful to a high degree. It used to be a common sight in New England valleys. It is in Michigan and Wisconsin. Notwithstanding its many good qualities, it is seldom found ornamenting anything more than its native hillside. Its beautiful red fruit clings to the branches in winter. When viewed against a background of dark evergreens, the effect is most pleasing. They usually grow in clumps, like the lilac,



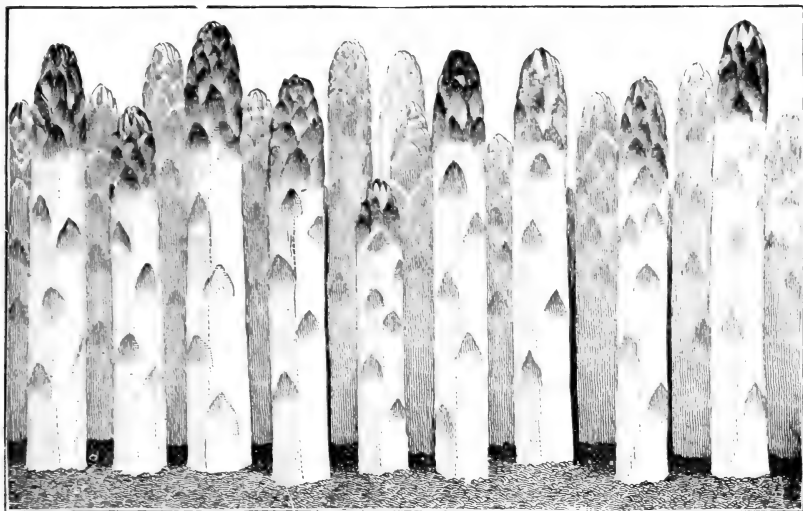
TREE CRANBERRY



THE TREE CRANBERRY.

but can be trained into snug little trees, with well-balanced tops. They are very hardy. They seldom grow on marshy land, but love a sloping hillside, near a water course. I have transplanted them into my garden for their fruit, which is of excellent quality. There is a vast difference between the bushes of different localities. By propagating from those that have the smallest seeds, with the aid of good care and cultivation, a vast improvement may be worked. To say nothing of its fruit, it is abundantly worthy a place in the lawn or yard." *Price* 25 cents each. If you get two catalogues, please hand one to your neighbor.

Elderberries are now pickled, preserved, flavored with lemon and dried straight in vast quantities. I notice many varieties in the wild state; some berries are much larger and better than others; the bushes are of different habit also. *Price* of valuable selections 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



STANLEY'S ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS.

There is no greater luxury than the first delicious cuttings of early Asparagus, and no vegetable more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits, and it is difficult to account for its cultivation being so much neglected by the community at large. In country gardens it is more rarely to be found than any other vegetable, although so healthful and nutritious; yet every one who knows anything about gardening knows how to make an Asparagus bed. Asparagus is a great feeder and will well repay ample manuring; being a maritime plant it requires salt and alkalis for fertilizers if not grown near the sea. With careful culture it does well on almost any soil for years. There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of early asparagus.

Culture of Asparagus.—By Chas. W. Garfield.—Plants are set one foot apart, in rows four feet apart. Two men can plant an acre in half a day, setting the crowns of the plants five or six inches below the level of the soil. When the planting is completed, the lines of plants will be in the bottom of the furrows, which need not be filled at once, but during the season cultivation will gradually level the soil, and the process of weed extermination is greatly aided by leaving the furrows open at the outset. Clean cultivation is given during the growing year, and in October the tops are mowed off and burned. A dressing of twenty cords of fine manure is then given, and the plantation plowed lightly, say, four inches in depth, leaving the ground rough during the winter. In early spring, as soon as the land can be worked, the smoothing harrow is put over the ground, and in older plantations this is followed by the planer, which leaves the surface as even as a floor. The expense of growing Asparagus is about \$100 per acre, up to the second spring after planting, and results in a net profit of \$100 an acre, which is not a large profit when the time required to get the plantation into bearing, the investment and the skill are considered.

Stanley's Asparagus.—We believe this asparagus to be unsurpassed in earliness,

vigor, size, tenderness and delicious quality. The stalks are enormous size, if planted on rich soil, and no asparagus should be planted on poor soil, unless manure is applied freely the succeeding fall. This asparagus is a beautiful object late in summer, well worth cultivating for its beautiful foliage alone.

Price. strong roots 50c. per 12; \$2 per 100.

Conover's Colossal.—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality. One year, dozen, 20 cents; 100, 60 cents; 1,000, \$5.00. (If by mail add 15 cents per 100. Post free at dozen rates.) 2 years, dozen, 30 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00.

Barr's Asparagus and Palmetto.—New varieties of large size, fine quality. No one should omit Asparagus for it comes in when no other product of the garden is available, and is as delicious as green peas, and much like peas. Asparagus is healthful and nourishing as well as delightful to the taste. \$2 for 100.

RHUBARB.

Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Rhubarb, like many of our early vegetables, stays with us for such a short time that it is generally out of the market ere it begins to pall on our tastes, and like many other things, we never appreciate it at its full value until it is gone.

Myatt's Linnæus Rhubarb.—Early, very large, tender, and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Roots, 5 cts; dozen, 50 cts., 100 \$3.00; 1,000, \$20. (By mail, 1 cent each additional.)

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth.—Forms large plants with immense, perfect leaves and never runs to seed; exceedingly fine. Each, 15 cents; doz. \$1.50; 100, \$10.00. (If by mail add 3 cts. each additional.)

HORSE RADISH.

Sets.—Dozen, 25 cents; 100, \$1.00. (If by mail add 25 cts per 100; free at dozen rates.)



The Garden should be a tempting feature to every home, in country or city. The fruit garden should not be too much mixed in with the vegetables. It is better to plant the fruits at one side, the trees by themselves, and the small fruits, grapes, berries, currants, gooseberries, etc., in a plot by themselves. We give on page 5 designs and plans for planting both trees and small fruits. This can be changed as your grounds may demand.

How well I remember the gardens of childhood. Nothing has made a more lasting impression on my mind than the rows of currants and raspberries, the asparagus, quinces, plums, apples, grapes and cherries. Children delight in garden fruits; they make home attractive also to the wife. She loves them. More than this when garden fruits ripen the wife can cease making pies, puddings and cakes, for the fruits make a more tempting dessert. Have you neglected your fruit garden? If so begin now to redeem yourself by ordering a supply of plants, vines and trees.

How Many Varieties.—There are thousands of varieties of Strawberries. We do not deem it best to describe a large number, preferring to call attention to a few that seem to possess the most merit.

Cheap Strawberry Plants are an abomination. It costs money to grow, dig and pack. No one will do this work at a loss of time and money, hence the poor results with cheap plants. Our plants are twice the size of those ordinarily sold.

Notice.—Anything in this catalogue will be 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1,000 rates. Varieties of strawberries that must be planted near other perfect blossoming kinds are marked "P." If orders are made by ladies, Mrs. or Miss should be attached to prevent delay.

THE STRAWBERRY.

"Of all the fruits which a bounteous Nature has provided for the use of man, none, we think, contain so many charms as the strawberry, none so nearly fills the requirements of a universal favorite. Coming at a time of the year when the human appetite is in its most capricious state, when the long months of absence of nearly all fresh fruit has created a peculiar craving for it, the strawberry fills a want which but for it would of necessity remain unsatisfied. Perhaps this want makes it more highly prized than otherwise it would be. Still, we cannot believe it would take a lower place if it came at any other season of the year. It is to fruits what the rose is to flowers; not so conspicuous, not so hard to grow, but still the queen. So beautiful in form and color, an ornament to any table, so fragrant as to please the most fastidious, in flavor delicious

and in healthfulness so salubrious as to appeal to the most capricious taste or delicate stomach, it comes a welcome visitor to the housewife, epicure and invalid, grieving no one but the doctor. No branch of horticulture offers greater inducements than strawberries. Thriving more or less on any soil, in any place from Newfoundland to California, it still repays high culture as well as any fruit grown in this latitude. Requiring neither much land, expensive tools, much capital nor much physical strength, its culture recommends itself at once to poor men who have small places, city men who long to break loose from the desk and delve in Mother Earth, old men, women, boys and girls, all, indeed, who love to till the soil, to watch the growth of plants, study their habits, supply their wants and reap their fruits. Sure to grow, almost equally sure to sell at paying prices, exhausting neither to the land nor the grower, but leaving both richer than it found them, this fruit offers to those who raise it employment at once pleasant, easy, refining and profitable, and an opportunity for doing good by giving work to many a child and woman, and by sending health and happiness wherever they send their berries."

Strawberry Culture.—Send 10 cents to us for Chas. A. Green's Treatise on Strawberry Culture.

Cream List of Strawberries.

Burt.—This is a New York state variety, a good grower, bright, handsome, well formed, fine fruit, good quality. It is productive and the berries unusually firm, ripening very late. It has been shipped to New York and Philadelphia, arriving in fine condition. Its four great points of excellence as claimed by its friends are "productiveness, hardiness, lateness and firmness." Some who have sworn by Crescent and discarded everything else are substituting Burt after three years' trial. **Price,** dozen, 35 cents; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.00.

Chas. Downing.—An old well-known variety, popular as a family berry by reason of its fine flavor, productiveness and general adaptability to all soils and locations. Succeeds from Maine to California, but of late years in some sections its foliage has been affected with rust and blight. Should be included in all collections for the home garden. Mid season. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$5.00.

May King.—A seedling of the Crescent with a perfect blossom. Plant vigorous and healthy; fruit globular, medium to small, bright scarlet, firm and excellent. Fairly productive. Season early. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.



Farnsworth Strawberry.—"The best strawberry of all tested at the Geneva Experiment Station." This remark, made by Professor F. S. Hunn, Horticulturist of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, at our Western New York Horticultural Meeting last year, attracted my attention. It was the first I had heard of this variety. I at once made inquiries about it and corresponded with those who had grown it. Last June I visited Geneva, N. Y., to see the Farnsworth, and the hundreds of other new varieties in bearing. The plant was all that could be desired. The beds were covered with the most delicious strawberries it has ever been my pleasure to test. The quality is beyond expression. No pen can express the exquisitely rich, piquant quality, a flavor peculiar to the Farnsworth, and never found in any other variety.

Farnsworth is not the largest berry in the world. It is not recommended to endure long shipment. But as a home berry, one to delight wife, children and guests it stands unrivaled. It is large enough. Many would call it of large size. It is exceedingly productive, and succeeds with ordinary culture, such as any child can give. It has never been petted and nursed as some kinds have been, hence will thrive anywhere, even on poor thin soil, but will do better under better conditions. If you want the best quality of all strawberries plant Farnsworth.

I attach a few testimonials of those who have grown it. These gentlemen have been requested not to praise it, but to give facts. Remember that it is very early—ripening its crop while strawberries are scarce.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
Columbus, O., July 22, 1890.

CHAS. A. GREEN,

Dear Sir:—We have grown the Farnsworth Strawberry, at the Station, several seasons, and it has proved quite satisfactory. Its special forte is as a *family berry*, because of its *good quality*. It is not so sweet as some, but it has a *decidedly distinct and delightful flavor*. The plants are healthy and productive, and having perfect blossoms do not require to be planted near any other variety. There are doubtless many other varieties that are quite as valuable for market, but

very few that equal Farnsworth for the *private garden*. Description: Plant medium to strong in growth, productive; foliage light green comparatively free from rust; flowers perfect. Fruit broadly conical, quite regular in outline, never cockscombed; medium to large in size, running quite uniform; color light red with glossy surface; flesh of nearly same color, moderately firm. Calyx medium in size, adherent. Quality good to very good; season early to medium.

Yours truly, W. J. GREEN,
(State Horticulturist).

OHIO STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
August 12, 1890.

I have carefully watched the "Farnsworth" strawberry on my own and adjoining grounds for eight years with the following verdict: The plant resembles Crescent strongly in every respect. The *blossom* is perfect. The fruit when grown in matted rows is about the same in size as Crescent; when grown in hills it is large to very large. The color is similar to Cumberland Triumph, while the shape is about the same as May King, which it far excels in earliness, yield and quality, on our grounds.

Expert judges pronounce it equal and similar *in quality* to *Burr's New Pine*." It begins ripening earlier than Crescent or May King. This variety has never been petted, forced or pushed in any respect.

W. W. FARNSWORTH.

Where Farnsworth had a poor chance it did better than where it had a good opportunity. It is **EARLY** and of **EXCELLENT QUALITY**.
MATHEW CRAWFORD.

Farnsworth was a prolific bearer, fine flavored, medium size. It matured its crop early and rapidly.

E. H. CUSHMAN, Euclid, Ohio.

(Size of fruit in cut is reduced).

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1890.

Dear Sir: I regard the Farnsworth strawberry, as grown on the grounds of this Station, as the *finest flavored strawberry I have ever tasted*. I should not be willing to omit this variety from a plantation set for home use.
CHAS. F. THORNE.

You ask me to give my opinion of the merits of the strawberry that I originated and sold to you, and now known as the "Farnsworth." From my experience with strawberries for fifty years past, I have found no berry equal to it for home use. It is large and uniform in size and color; very sweet, but too light for shipping long distances; very prolific in vine and fruit. With me it does the best on dry sandy ground.

S. EASTWOOD.

W. J. FARNSWORTH, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry as to how your seedling strawberry to be called "Farnsworth" did with me. I can say that for quality, vigor and productiveness of plant I can find no fault with it. It is about with Crescent in season, perhaps a little earlier, and about the same in size. It is productive enough on my grounds to be profitable. I may say, however, that no early perfect-flowering variety proves sufficiently productive on my grounds even when the ground is made very rich.

Yours Truly, O. W. ALDRICH,
Counsellor-at-law.

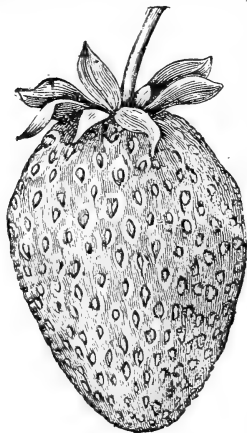
Price, \$2.00 per 12, \$12 per 100. Only a limited number of plants for sale.

Bubach, P.—This is a magnificent strawberry. We get good reports from the Bubach from all parts of the country. While a vigorous grower, it does not make plants freely, therefore those who offer the pure plants ask a higher price for them than for many other kinds. You will find Bubach a valuable variety. In vigor of plant and yield of fruit, it is remarkable even under careless culture. The fruit is large and handsome, specimens in many instances, being far above the average. Mid season to late. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, 75c.; 1000, 85.

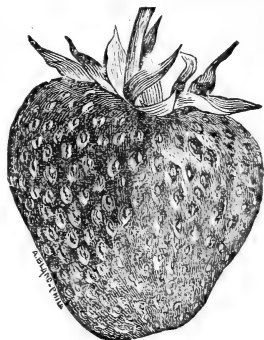
Kentucky.—Very popular as a late variety. The plant is a good grower, very productive, and, like the Downing, it succeeds on all soils and under almost all conditions. Other and better late sorts are now, however, taking its place, and it is in much less demand now than some years ago. Fruit is large, and of fine flavor. One of the best. Dozen, 25 cents, 100, 60c.; 1000, \$5.00

Parker Earle.—This variety did nobly with us last year, bearing fruit continually from planting time until frost. A promising strawberry, produced by crossing Crescent with Munson's No. 3. It is said to do wonderfully well on light, sandy soil and endures hot, dry weather better than most strawberries. The plant is a robust grower with a perfect flower. Berries large, conical with short neck, regular and uniform, glossy bright crimson-flesh firm, reddish; and in quality very good. Remarkably vigorous on all soils and under all conditions. A very promising variety. Early to medium. Doz. \$1.00, 100, \$6.00.

PARKER EARLE.

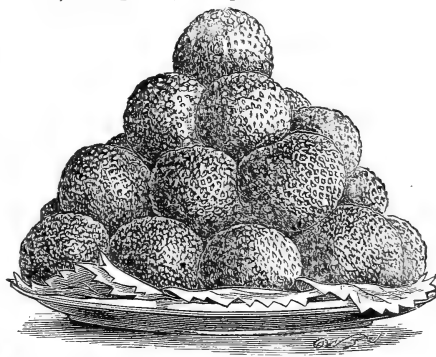


Crescent, P.—Very few varieties are so immensely productive as is this, and none succeed better under such general neglect. The plant is most vigorous, and for best results should not be allowed to mat closely. The berries are of medium size, rather poor quality and a little soft for shipment. Of a bright scarlet color and quite attractive; profitable, early.—Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$4.00.



CRESCENT P.

Tippecanoe.—The Tippecanoe is highly recommended by the best horticulturists. The originator speaks of it as follows: "Plant remarkably hardy, beautiful foliage and a free runner; fruit very large and beautiful, globe-shaped, though sometimes a little flattened; flavor rich and delicious, being one of the best; color shining red, flesh also highly colored; time of ripening the earliest I have; remarkably productive, even late runners showing large trusses of berries; stands drouth exceedingly well owing to its immense masses of roots." Price, \$1.00 per 12, \$5.00 per 100.



WARFIELD STRAWBERRY.

Warfield, P.—The great strawberry growers pronounced it more productive than Crescent. We have faith in this berry, it having given promise of great things. One who for long fruited it says: "I consider it the most valuable variety I know of, and I have been in the fruit business twenty years and have tried most of the leading varieties. The plant is a vigorous grower, with tall leaves to protect the blossoms from the spring frosts; blossoms with the Crescent and gets ripe at the same time. It equals the Wilson as a shipper and is superior to that variety in every other respect, and superior to Crescent in every quality." It is a vigorous grower, wonderfully productive, early and firm, of a fine, glossy red color, of better size than Crescent, and, all things considered, the best shipping strawberry (not excepting the old Wilson) we have ever seen. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60 cents; 1000, \$5.



The Cloud Strawberry, P.—The Cloud is an early berry, and this is what we have been looking for. Early varieties heretofore have been shy bearers, or sour and of poor flavor, or small and unsatisfactory. But the Cloud is of good size, is productive, good color, good form and firm. It also ripens evenly on all sides at once.

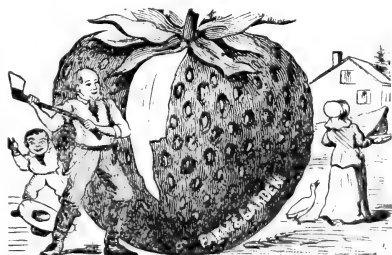
The Cloud is pistillate, requiring another variety growing near it to fertilize its blossoms. Our most productive strawberries are often of this class. Strawberry growers do not consider this any objection, as they plant such kinds adjoining other kinds, with hermaphrodite variety on all sides, and there is no trouble in so doing. Some plant every 3rd or 4th row to other kinds. There is no objection to so doing, and the object to be gained is then more certain. All such kinds are marked "P" in catalogue.

1st, The Cloud is a week ahead of Wilson or Crescent in maturity. 2nd, It is very firm and larger than either of the above. 3rd, In quality better than Wilson. 4th, Exceedingly productive. 5th, Deep scarlet color and ripens all over at once, even very early in the season. **Price** of Cloud Strawberry plants, 25 cents per 12, 50 cents per 100, \$4.50 per 1000.

Edgar Queen is described by the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, as follows: "A perfect flowering variety of remarkably vigorous growth; foliage dark green, free from blight; makes a large number of runners." It is a large, handsome berry of good quality, which bids fair to be a favorite. **Price**, 75 cents per 12; \$5 per 100.

Cumberland Triumph. (Jumbo)—A good vigorous plant, and under good culture, productive. Berry very large, round as an apple, of good quality, pale scarlet, rather soft. Excellent for home use, especially southward. Early to medium. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$5.00.

Miner's Prolific.—Somewhat similar to Chas. Downing, but is larger, darker in color, and its foliage does not burn, but is clean and healthy. Berries are ridged and furrowed, of mild pleasant flavor, but soft for distant shipment. Very productive. Mid-season. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.00.



Porter.—A variety of great promise coming from North Carolina. Large size, fine quality and productive. Season medium. This berry is possessed of great beauty, and is worthy of a place in your garden. **Price**, \$1 per 12.



Jessie Strawberry.—This is of our own introduction. It is of very large size, superior quality, good bright color, reasonably firm and a good cropper. We get many good words from Jessie from every State, yet it does not succeed well everywhere. It has its favorite soil the same as most strawberries. We offered a prize of \$25 for the largest yield. This was won by Mr. E. C. Davis, Northampton, Mass., a noted civil engineer, who grew 51½ pounds of fruit from twelve Jessie Strawberry plants. The largest berry was 9½ inches in size—yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre. Price 25 cents per 12; 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Candy.—This is one of the best late strawberries. By its use the season of strawberries is extended. The berries are of large, uniform size and shape, of bright crimson color, very handsome and showy, of superior quality, very firm, and ripens two weeks after Sharpless. Not the least of its merits is its bright, healthy, enduring foliage and vigor of plant which has caused it to succeed so admirably. Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$5.00.

Mitchell's Early, P.—This remarkable early strawberry comes with strong recommendations. With us it is full of promise. It is of the Crescent type, but foliage is more healthy and vigorous. It is spoken of by the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station as follows: An Arkansas variety, spoken very highly of on account of its earliness. The plants are very vigorous, making large stool plants and matting thickly where allowed to. Foliage a good green, entirely free from blight. Altogether a very promising variety. This is claimed to be identical with Osceola. Price, 35c. per 12; 75c. per 100; \$6.50 per 1000.

Pineapple.—We obtained this from a fruit grower in Maryland who claims that it has produced 20,000 quarts to the acre. Price, 25 cents per 12; 60 cents per 100.

Sharpless.—One of the popular strawberries of the day. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust or blight. It demands well enriched soil. Fruit large to very large, irregular in shape, crimson, moderately firm and of good quality. A profitable variety for market, and one that will bring the home grower an abundance of fine fruit. Mid season. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

☞ All who subscribe now for the **FRUIT GROWER** as a monthly for 1891, at 50 cts. per year, will be entitled to the **FRUIT GROWER** for 1890 free, all back numbers being sent. Tell your neighbors and friends of this offer.

Pearl.—Pearl and Jessie were the only two strawberries shown at the nurserymen's meeting at New York last June. Pearl is a splendid variety, firm in flesh, fine quality, fine color, good strong plant, very productive. A variety that has given good satisfaction under ordinary cultivation and is likely to prove profitable as a good early market sort. Berries large, bright glossy crimson, conical, firm and of good flavor. It possesses many points of excellence, and is well worthy of extensive trial. It does well under ordinary culture and is well adapted to

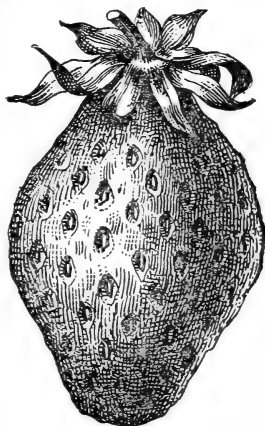
general cultivation—a merit that market growers are quick to recognize. Early, doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Manchester.—One of the best late berries for home use and profitable for market in many sections. Fruit large, uniform in size and shape, and of good quality and moderately firm. Late to very late. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$5.00.

Miami.—A most promising late variety from the West, said to be of mammoth size, beautiful appearance, very firm, superior quality, and a *marvel of productiveness*. The plant is a strong and perfect grower showing no signs of rust. "Compared with Sharpless, this variety is much larger, more perfect in shape, and has no unripe tips; while the color is a deep red." Dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.00.

Wilson (Albany).—Too well-known for description; once the most popular berry, but now superseded by better and more vigorous sorts. It is still grown in many localities where it is yet profitable. Our plants are grown from one selected plant, and is the pure and improved strain of the old Wilson. Early to medium. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Price Seedling.—This new strawberry comes to us from North Carolina. Our friends there say that it is a noble sort, worthy of attention to all lovers of strawberries. It has done remarkably well with us, both in plant and fruit, and it must be remembered that no strawberry can be profitable unless its leaves are vigorous and healthy. We see every evidence of a successful variety in Price Seedling. The fruit is glossy scarlet, elongated, with shining waxy neck. The quality is superb. We advise our friends to test this new candidate. Price, 60 cents per 12; \$4 per 100.



RASPBERRIES.



Gladstone Red Raspberry.

Report of Professor Goff on the Gladstone.

As many amateur fruit-growers may not know that we have varieties of raspberries which bear freely in autumn, I state that a few sorts of the red raspberries, under ordinary culture, mature two crops of berries during the season, the first at the usual time for raspberries, and the second during September and October. The new growth of these varieties commence to bloom late in summer. The fruit from these early flowers, which are borne near the outer ends of the canes, commences to ripen early in September and continues to mature until checked by hard frosts. A sufficient number of the flower-buds fail to open in the fall to make a fair second crop early the following summer. By cutting off the new growth late in autumn or early in the spring the summer crop may be prevented, and a much larger autumn crop is the result. I am now growing a variety called the Gladstone. At this date (October 9th) it is well laden with fine fruit, and in New York I have gathered ripe fruit from this variety as late as October 25th. Despite the cool weather of the past

few weeks the berries have matured rapidly, and are fully equal in flavor to those that ripened on the same bushes in July. The mature fruit remains on the plant much longer in autumn than in summer, and it is not injured by moderate frosts. It has occurred to me that the autumn or ever-bearing raspberries might have an especial value in northern localities, where the grape cannot be grown and only the crab-apple among tree fruits succeeds. By cutting off the stems in autumn the roots could easily be protected during winter, while the flowers coming out at midsummer would not be endangered by frost.—*E. S. Goff*, of University of Wisconsin, Madison, in *Garden and Forest*.

This most remarkable of all raspberries we now offer for the first time, having purchased the entire stock. The points that strike me forcibly about this new raspberry are:

1st. Perpetual fruiting, from July 15th, through August, September and October, after other raspberries have disappeared.

2d. Bearing full crops the same season planted, the fruit appearing on the canes of

the present year's growth, as well as on the canes of the past season's growth.

3d. The great vigor and hardness of the plant, the canes growing often 5 to 6 feet high, the foliage never scalding, plants never winter killing.

4th. The quality of the fruit, which is far above the average red raspberry.

5th. Productiveness of the plants. We have seen no variety of this class that will produce so many berries.

The color is a dark red; the size is above the average red raspberry, as seen in our markets. It is propagated from the root, like most of the other red varieties.

The Gladstone was exhibited by us at the W. N. Y. Fair and attracted general attention. Quarts of ripe fruit and bushes loaded with such a luscious berry at so late a season was indeed worthy of more than a passing

thought. See colored plate outside cover page.

The **Gladstone Raspberry** originated with a veteran and well-known Ohio horticulturist. He sent us plants to test about four years ago. They were given no particular culture, and almost forgotten, until fruiting time, when, passing that way, we were attracted by a buzzing of bees. Looking towards the source of the music of the busy insects, we noticed the plants of Gladstone, the strong canes bowed down with their burden of ripe fruit, and yet blossoming freely, the blossoms being covered with honey bees. The **Gladstone** has never failed to fruit abundantly since planted here. We own the exclusive right to propagate and sell this variety. See colored plate on back cover of this catalogue. We are the sole owners of this great berry. **Price**, 25 cents each, \$2 per 12, \$12 per 100.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC RED RASPBERRY.



THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC RED RASPBERRY.

It is thus described: "An extra early variety of great promise, a chance seedling from Ohio. It was the first of all red raspberries to ripen, and the fruit was large, bright in color, firm and of excellent quality. The canes make a good, strong growth, and are hardy. We also saw it at its home near Cleveland, O., where it did equally well, the canes making an exceedingly vigorous growth, and yielding a heavy crop."

Culture of the Raspberry.—Plants by mail at 10 cents extra per 12 and 40 cents extra per 100. For 1000 price for all raspberries apply by letter. Who does not remember the raspberries of early school days? Any good farm soil will produce raspberries, but they abhor low, wet, undrained land. Nothing is more simple than the management of raspberries. Plant in spring or fall, in rows 5 to 7 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the rows, and keep clean of weeds. Do not expose roots to sun and wind a moment at planting. Handle plants carefully, so as not to break off new sprouts. Our book on Raspberry culture shows how to trim and cut back, and how to propagate tips of black raspberries. Suckering kinds should have canes thinned out or hoed down, or they will become too numerous. We will mail you C. A. Green's Book on the Raspberry and Blackberry for 10 cents, giving full particulars. It is easier growing the raspberry than the strawberry. Planted in the fruit garden in rows five or six feet apart in the row they may be cared for as easily as potatoes, especially may the black caps.

Thompson's Early Prolific.—For earliness, hardness, vigor, beauty and quality it is unsurpassed. It is a vigorous grower, canes 4 to 6 feet high; very healthy foliage, and very productive of large, bright red, firm berries of good quality. It is seldom that we have planted a new fruit that has given us such good results as this. The plants all survived transplanting, and grew past all precedent. It evidently has no foreign blood in it, but appears to be a hardy native.

A representative of *Popular Gardening* visited our grounds the last of July, and in his notes and observations this is what he says: "A very early red raspberry. During the past season he picked ripe fruit June, 19th. From plants set the past spring, quite a crop was gathered, while the new growth, from plants growing on loose gravelly soil, exposed to the full effects of drought, appeared bright and vigorous, presenting a marked contrast to the

Hansell alongside, the latter being mildewed and burned."

Farm and Garden says: "Our April set plants of Thompson's Early Prolific are now well set in fruit. These are surely making good the claim of early productiveness."

"I did not cut back the Thompson's Early Prolific at the proper season, for the reason that we would not be able to tell the vigor of the plant. Thus we can now say, they have grown nearly six feet at this writing, and believe they will make seven feet before the growing season ceases."—ELI MINCH.

"Thompson's Early Prolific Red Raspberry has no competition that stands a shadow of a chance in this market up to the present time, being the best fruit shipped, good flavored, good shipper, bright, colossal in size."—GEO. DAVIES.

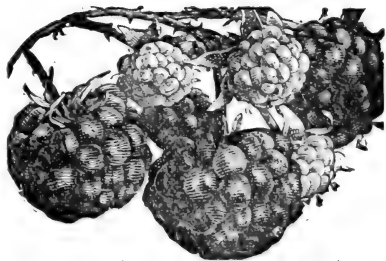
Price, doz., 50 cents; 100, \$3.00.

Shaffer's Colossal.—A red cap, never suckering. We are the original introducers. "The *Rural New Yorker* claims that it was the first paper to make a report upon the Shaffer Raspberry from its own experience. It is a *very* favorable report, as older readers will remember. It is to-day one of the best raspberries in cultivation. Cuthbert, Shaffer and Golden Queen are the three varieties we should select, if confined to three."



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL—(REDUCED SIZE.)

A prominent fruit grower says: We are more than ever wedded to this most valuable raspberry, after this, another season's experience. The past open winter badly damaged all kinds of red and black raspberries, and with the drouth this season coming just in their season, the crops in this section were nearly a failure with the single exception of the Shaffers. These have yielded us an *immense* crop, and have sold quick in pint baskets, in Syracuse, for 5 to 7 cents per pint, or an average of 12 cents per quart, netting us 10 cents per quart over expenses and commission. Winter's cold or changes, nor the drouth of summer, nor spring's frosts have ever damaged them with us. Pickers had rather pick them than any raspberry grown, while their average yield is from 50 to 100 per cent. more than any other raspberry grown. They never sucker, but increase from tips of new growth same as black-caps, and the more people use them



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL—(FULL SIZE).

the more they will, for they have no equal for canning purposes and family use. A dozen plants well started will keep any family in all the berries they can use on the table.

From one plantation of Shaffer raspberries, three years set, of 30 rows about 15 rods long, we have picked, this season, a little over *one hundred bushels*, and from a young plantation set one year ago the past spring, 31 rows 10 rods long, we have gathered over fifty bushels, that is from one year set plants.

The Shaffer raspberry is the *only* sort on our grounds (and we have over twenty kinds) that has not suffered or been affected by the drouth. We got more fruit from about two acres of old and young plants than all of our other plantations combined—some 20 acres.

If there are no Shaffer Raspberries raised in your section, and for your market, put out a plot at once, and you will always thank us for it. It will be our standby hereafter.

T. B. Terry says, "Again the Shaffer berry has done wonderfully well with us. Our two rows, some six rods long, have given us berries by the bushel, of very large size. Every plant set out grew and did extra well."

The average weight of the Shaffer per 100 berries was nine ounces; average diameter, seven-eighths of an inch, which surpasses the weight or size of any other of the twenty-four varieties tested, says the Ohio Experiment Station.

Buy your plants from the original stock and get the genuine. We are the introducers and proprietors. Season late. **Price,** 35 cents per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Cuthbert (Red)—One of the leading late market varieties and one of the best raspberries in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong, rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. Note that the *Rural New-Yorker* considers this the very best of its class. Doz., 35 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$10.00.



CUTHBERT—(REDUCED SIZE.)



GOLDEN QUEEN.

Golden Queen—A great favorite for the home table. We know of few more attractive dishes than that made by this beautiful fruit. This has proved with us the most hardy, productive and valuable of the yellow varieties. It is next to the Brinckle Orange in quality; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert, hardier, and owing to its greater vigor, succeeded better at the South and in California. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. It is the most valuable raspberry for the amateur, and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and quality render it indispensable for table use. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.50.

Arnold.—A bright, handsome and hardy red raspberry from Canada, the best of the lamented Mr. Arnold's seedlings. John Little of Canada speaks highly of it. It is worthy of a thorough trial by all who love the red raspberry. Not for sale. A plant or two will be given free to all who speak for it when ordering.

Caroline.—This is the best of the golden cap, non-suckering varieties; hardy, best quality, bright golden yellow; juicy and enticing in flavor. It is a great novelty in raspberries, being unlike all other in fruit and plant. 50 cents per 12; \$3.50 per 100.

Marlboro.—Not proving equal to Cuthbert we do not offer it.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Souhegan, or Tyler (Black)—These varieties are so near alike that one description will answer for both. The earliest black raspberry and the best known early sort. Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong



TYLER—(REDUCED.)

and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black with little bloom, firm and sweet, pleasant flavor. Valuable for market. Doz., 35 c.; 100, \$1.25.

Ohio (Black)—A popular variety, grown by the hundred acres in Western New York for evaporation, for canning, and for market in a fresh state, which is a great recommend for any variety of fruit where so many have been tested. It possesses great vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Dozen 35 cents; 100, \$1.25.



OHIO—(REDUCED.)

Mammoth Cluster.—An old variety valued for large fruit and superior quality. It is so juicy it is not valuable for drying, and so soft it will not do for market. But for the garden it has few superiors. Price 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Gregg (Black)—One of the leading late black caps and a popular variety. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is



GREGG—(REDUCED.) not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety. Price, dozen, 35 cents; per 100, \$1.25.



Nemaha.—The position now occupied by the black raspberry could not have been dreamed of twenty years ago, when it was simply a wilding growing in the fence corners. To-day it is an article of commerce, being used, when evaporated, on ship-board, in mining camps, on the ranch, as well as in villages and cities throughout the country. It is grown by the thousand acres in Western New York and throughout the entire country, men often having from 50 to 100 acres under cultivation. Great improvements have been made in varieties among which is Nemaha. We introduced this superior black cap raspberry, but finding the original plants mixed with spurious varieties destroyed all and began again with twelve pure plants. The country is flooded with spurious Nemahas, many having sold the Gregg for Nemaha. We know that our plants are true. Beware of low priced Nemaha plants, for they are liable to be spurious. Nemaha is one of the largest, hardiest and best black caps grown. We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other leading varieties, and it has proved much harder than Gregg, Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We

have claimed for Nemaha that it was harder than Gregg and three years' trial proves our claim to be well founded. While the Gregg has therefore been our largest and most profitable black cap, it has failed in hardiness, and we have seen for a long time that any variety that would equal it in size and productiveness, and prove harder, would be a great boon. The Nemaha fills the bill exactly, and goes farther, for it is of better quality. Visitors who have seen the Nemaha on our grounds have said it was the largest of all. Indeed, I have picked larger specimens from it than from any other. Nemaha was not affected by last season's disasters. It bore a full crop, while many others failed. **Price,** 50 cents per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Hilborn (Black)—This new and profitable raspberry has given us most excellent results in every respect. It has made friends without puffing. It hails from Canada, where it is spoken of in the highest praise. It has also been very fully tested in Northern Ohio, and has given general satisfaction. It promises great merit, and comes into season soon after the very early varieties. The canes are of fine, healthy growth, and productive. Berries of good size and exceedingly fine quality. Mr. Matthew Crawford, of



HILBORN.

Ohio, writes that the Hilborn is the best black cap he has ever tested. We regard it as a variety possessing great merit, and destined to become a favorite, especially for home use, by reason of its fine quality and ripening between the very early sorts. T. B. Terry says: "We have four varieties of black caps, and I would give ten dollars if I could change all into Hilborns." Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

BUY YOUR WIFE

The FRUIT GROWER monthly for 1891. The premium plants that go with it at that price (50 cents per year) are named on cover page of this catalogue. It will please and instruct her and the other members of your family, in many things besides fruit growing. Many women are making fruit growing a business.



PALMER.

Matthew Crawford says: "It is wonderfully prolific; would be my first choice for an early variety." Price, dozen, 50 cents; per 100, \$3.

Ada.—A new blackcap from Ohio, of exceedingly vigorous growth, and said to be of great hardiness, having withstood severe winters much better than any of the leading



standard varieties. The fruit is stated to be fully as large as Gregg, produced in much abundance and quite late in the season. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station reports of it: "In vigor and productiveness the Ada equals the Gregg, and perhaps excels it in the latter particular, and is about the same in season, continuing in bearing a little longer if there is any difference. In fruit the two varieties are similar, the Ada being a trifle the smaller." Dozen, 50c; 100 \$3.

Half Pay.—Do not delay sending orders. Order early, and if you cannot pay all down, then you can send the remainder any time before you want the stock shipped.

Palmer.—A splendid new black cap also from Ohio, ripening with Souhegan, but claimed to yield fully 25 per cent. more fruit per acre, and the fruit larger and better in quality. The originator says: "One acre of the Ohio, four years old, produced 70 bushels of berries, and we regard that as a satisfactory crop; yet the Palmer, alongside of it, with plants of the same age, yielded 120 bushels per acre, a difference of 50 bushels per acre. It ripens at the same time as Tyler and Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time, and commands the highest price in market. What we claim for the Palmer is ironclad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground with the weight of fruit."

Prof. J. W. Green, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, reports: "With us the Palmer has ripened at about the same date as Tyler. The difference between it and Tyler consists in its being more vigorous and productive, while the fruit is larger and of better quality than the Tyler."

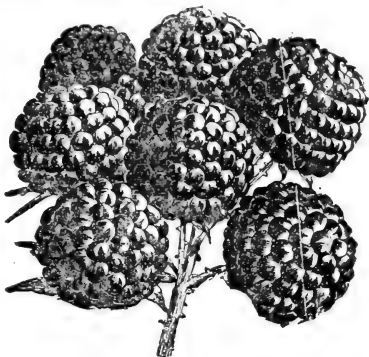


JOHNSTON'S SWEET.

Johnston's Sweet (Black)—The special claims made for it are its remarkable sweetness and great value for evaporating and canning purposes. The canes are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy and clean foliage, hardy and equal to any other variety in productiveness. The berries are large, a trifle less than Gregg, of deep black color, *without bloom*, quite firm, very sweet and delicious in flavor. The Erie Preserving Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., says of it: "The nicest and sweetest black cap ever put up in

cans." Its season of ripening is about with the Tyler, making the largest early black cap. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$3.00.

Pioneer—Progress (Cap).—A very superior early black raspberry, ripening with the earliest, of good size, excellent flavor, free from disease and very productive. Can pick faster, ships better, and yields more than old kinds. (See Cut.) Pioneer is no experiment, it having been grown largely for market by the originator before offering it to the public. While the older varieties are well worth planting, we would also plant a few Pioneer. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.



PIONEER—(PROGRESS.)

BLACKBERRIES.

"When the bushes have grown to about three feet high, and early in the season, the side branches are clipped back not to exceed eight or ten inches. This will reduce the berries in number, but they will be so much larger as to bring more money in market. Every bud where the bush is cut back will produce a large cluster of berries. He had a good crop at the same time that the berries of other persons were dried up. Both cutting back and frequent cultivation between the rows are necessary. The bushes should not be allowed to grow more than three feet high, and be cut back early in the season. The rows are eight feet apart, and the bushes four feet in the rows. The canes so full of fruit, said Mr. Ohmer, that 'you can hardly get through for the berries.'" He has a sharp five-blade tool, which cuts all the sprouts out of the way and gives clean ground. This clean culture is doubtless a prominent reason of his great success."

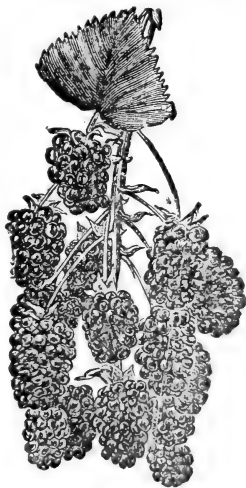
Older people can remember how large and sweet were wild blackberries of early days. This teaches us that a mulch of leaves, straw or manure, or shallow culture in loose soil is desirable, but I have yet to see the soil in which the blackberry will not give good crops as it is a great yielder. Send 10 cents for C. A. Green's Book on Blackberry Culture and learn all about the subject, including garden and field culture, with illustrations.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100, for postage.

Agawam.—Excellent for the home garden and desirable, as an abundant supply of good berries may be raised with but little trouble. Canes hardy and productive. Berries of fair size, so sweet as to have gained for it the name of the "Sweet Blackberry,"

and unlike most blackberries fully ripe as soon as black. Mid season. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.00.

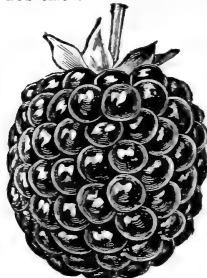
Taylor's Prolific.—The *Rural New Yorker* sent to different sections of the country for reports of the Taylor blackberry and the reports were almost unanimously in its favor. Mr. H. B. Colby, of Merrimac, N. H., reports: Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six years. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point at my hill-side home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture, and abundant returns and



TAYLOR—(REDUCED SIZE.)

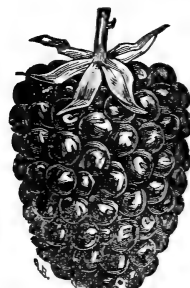
sure cropping make the Taylor all the farmer needs. I have strong, rough posts four feet high about ten feet apart, with two rails, one at the top and one about a foot lower; three feet from this is another row; the berry hedge is between them. One can easily go on both sides to hoe and apply top dressing, to pick the fruit and to remove the old canes or tie up the vines. With a few central stakes it has proved satisfactory. A space 50 feet in length gives us all the fruit we wish and we require an abundant supply. This is our favorite, a large, late, sweet and vigorous variety, hardy as the hardiest. A suitable companion for Snyder, for it also is a variety of great endurance and productiveness. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth. Of especial value for planting at the North, and desirable for its fine flavor. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

Minnewaska.—This variety is doing well everywhere. One of the largest and most productive blackberries. We offered \$1,500 for the exclusive control of it years ago. We



MINNEWASKA.

have a high opinion of its value. During the past two years I have closely watched this plant, and judging it by its strong growth, prolific bearing, fine appearance and quality of fruit, I consider it the most promising blackberry yet introduced. Our fruit growers are looking to its future propagation and adaptability to commercial growing with much interest. P. C. Reynolds of the *Rural Home*, says: We received a sample of Minnewaska blackberry and saw the cane in June, and were favorably impressed with its vigor and remarkable productiveness. This is the first we have tasted of the ripened fruit; it is delicious. It is large enough to rank with the larger varieties—Dorchester, Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson, of a glossy black color, tender, juicy, sweet and of fine, aromatic flavor. It has no hard, sour core, but is tender all the way through. That it is hardy we judge, from the fact that it passed through the severe winter of 1884-5, in an exposed situation, and was sound last summer to the tips as we saw it. The Ohio Experiment Station gives a favorable report of it. Dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.

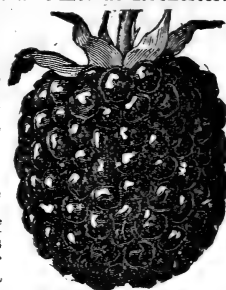


KITTATINNY.

Wilson's Early.—Once the leading early blackberry and still a popular market sort in many sections. Very large size, early. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

Erie Blackberry.—It has proved valuable. It has fruited several times at Rochester.

The Ohio Station says it is hardy and valuable. The introducer says the Erie is of largest size, absolutely hardy, very early and productive. It has been treated with utter neglect, without manure, and yielded large crops of fine fruit. The canes are of ironclad hardness and have never failed to produce a crop of fruit; also of the strongest growth and wonderfully productive, exceeding even the prolific Lawton, bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. The fruit is of the largest size, exceeding the Wilson, Kittatinny or Lawton, of excellent quality, handsome and firm. It is very distinct in form from any other variety, being almost round, which gives it the appearance of being larger than it really is, very uniform both in size and shape, there being scarcely any small or imperfect berries, hence its handsome and striking appearance when exposed in the crate. It ripens in advance of Wilson, Jr., being second in season only to Early Harvest. The rare combination of valuable properties in this berry render it profitable and desirable for market and home use." Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.75.



ERIE.

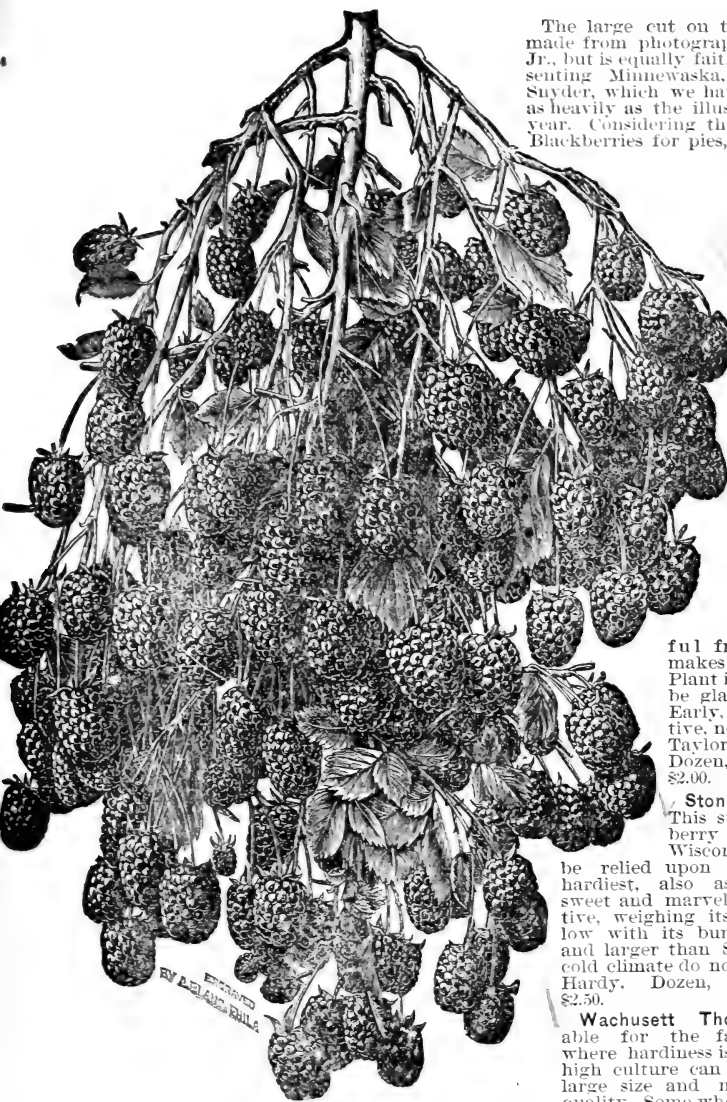
Lucretia Dewberry.—For the home garden this is an attractive novelty, and the first one of several that we have tried which proved valuable. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. It has thus far proved a hardy, healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. I am delighted with it. It is fine every way, yet cannot be recommended for field culture, though many grow it for market. It should be staked, and while this is attractive and desirable for the garden, occupying less room than the bushy kinds, it requires too much labor for the field. Dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Snyder.—Valuable for the North by reason of its extreme hardness. Wonderfully pro-

ductive, and though the berries are but medium in size, they are of sweet, juicy flavor, and when fully ripe without the hard core of many other sorts.—This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify any but the most exacting. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early, oblong oval in form, quality good. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.



SNYDER.



The large cut on this page was made from photograph of Wilson, Jr., but is equally faithful in representing Minnewaska, Taylor and Snyder, which we have seen laden as heavily as the illustration every year. Considering the value of the Blackberries for pies, canning and eating from hand, no one should omit planting them. Their culture is easy.

Early Clus.

ter.—This variety is attracting more attention at our Rochester place each year. It is giving great returns. It gives large berries and an abundance of them. It remains long in bearing, is a strong grower, and endures the winters well. Blackberries are a delightful

fruit. Nothing makes better pies. Plant it and you will be glad you did so. Early, large, productive, not so hardy as Taylor and Snyder. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Stone's Hardy.

—This superior blackberry originated in Wisconsin, and can be relied upon as being the hardiest, also as productive, sweet and marvelously productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit, and larger than Snyder. For a cold climate do not omit Stone's Hardy. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.50.

Wachusett Thornless.—Valuable for the family garden where hardiness is required and high culture can be given. Of large size and most delicious quality. Some who know it well

use no other variety. Cane of strong growth with few spines or thorns, of iron-clad hardness, but unproductive, except under high culture. Early to medium. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Wilson Junior.—(See large cut page) This is a noble variety and it continues to yield enormous crops of large fruit. It combines many good qualities; size, earliness, and productiveness. Canes are also harder than the old Wilson, having withstood the winters for four years without injury, unprotected at New Jersey, but farther north it needs winter protection. Its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and marketing properties, fully equals its parent. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.75.

GRAPE CULTURE.

"The grape is one of the earliest fruits mentioned in the Bible. 'Noah planted vineyards and made wine.' The grape is everywhere in the sacred Scriptures alluded to as the emblem of fruitfulness and prosperity. The spies who visited the Promised Land returned with a bunch of grapes so large that it was borne between two men, upon a staff, and in 1781 a similar feat is recorded of the Duke of Portland, who sent a bunch of the Syrian grape, as a present weighing nineteen pounds. The vine is the longest lived of trees. Pliny mentions one 600 years old; and Miller 300 years old. Theophrastus

HARDY GRAPES.



MOYER EARLY RED GRAPE.

mentions a vine so large that a statue of Jupiter was made from it; and at the present time the great dome of the Cathedral of Ravenna may be seen, which was made of vine tree plants some of them twelve feet long and fifteen inches wide. Look at France and learn what has been accomplished with the grape. Introduced about the third century, it has for centuries enriched its domains. Our great country only exports some \$600,000,000 of agricultural products, while France, scarcely larger than the largest of our States, exports \$100,000,000 of the products of its vineyards. The whole acreage in vineyards in France is 14,000,000 acres; wine manufactured, 3,800,000,000 gallons; value in a fresh state, \$1,000,000,000; capital invested in the industry \$4,900,000,000."—C. M. HOVER.

"I once knew a large vine in a city lot that produced over a hundred dollars worth of grapes each season for consecutive years. How much is it worth to have all the grapes one wants for himself, his family and his friends for even three months in the year? And this is within the reach of all. Last July I ate ripe raspberries, blackberries and Catawba grapes—the latter one year old, kept in a new fruit house of my own invention. The vine, besides furnishing such delicious fruit, adds greatly to the attractiveness of home. Even the name, "vine-covered cottage," or "vine-clad hills," suggests that which once possessed, can never be forgotten. The culture of the vine has always had a refining influence over those who have engaged in it."—M. CRAWFORD.

"Land here was worth from five dollars to twenty-dollars an acre. Now it brings from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre. The vineyards lie on the hills on either side of Lake Keuka, two hundred feet higher than Seneca Lake. One vineyard of seven acres, which was bought for \$4,500, yielded a profit of \$22,000 in seven years. During the busy season about fifty tons of grapes are shipped from this place every day."

TOO MANY VARIETIES. THE CREAM OF THE GRAPES.

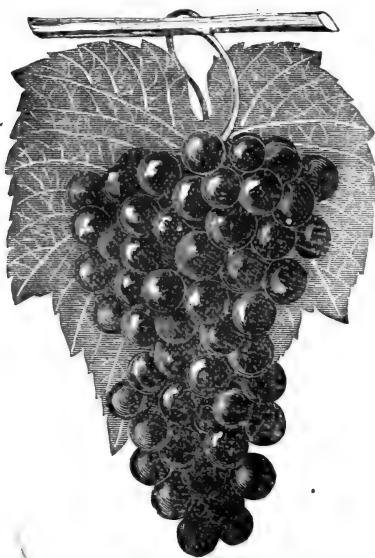
It is folly to print a long list of grapes when Worden, Brighton, Delaware, Agawam, Concord, Niagara and Pocklington constitute the cream of the entire list of well known kinds, and longer lists of varieties simply confuse the planter. We can, however, supply many other kinds at prices offered by others should you desire them.

MOYER EARLY GRAPE.

This is the best early red Grape. We offer it with great confidence. We have hundreds of vines growing in our vineyard. It is the earliest of all, and is healthy and hardy. I asked a large grape grower at Brocton, N. Y., how the Moyer was doing with him this year in Chautauqua County. He replied: "It is doing nobly; the clusters are large, it is remarkably heavily loaded with fruit, it is vigorous, healthy, and the earliest good grape we have." *The Vineyardist* of Penn Yan, N. Y., (an authority) says: Among the new varieties "Moyer" promises to take a good position among its many rivals that are struggling toward the front. It originated at St. Catharines, Canada, and has received favorable mention in the columns of the *Rural New Yorker*, *American Garden* and many other journals. It is extremely early, hardy, productive, frequently having four bunches on one cane, and free from mildew and grape rot, with bunches medium sized, compact and generally shouldered; berries larger than the Delaware, resembling Catawba in color; covered with a thick bloom; leaves thicker and darker than the Delaware. It combines the two essential qualities of extreme earliness and excellent flavor. After experimenting with this variety the proprietor writes: "On our latest ground, and reckoning from the time when both varieties are fit for market, there are three weeks between the Moyer and the Delaware." The Moyer originated in Canada, and is a cross between the Delaware and a purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, has been free from rot and mildew, even in places and seasons where everything around it mildewed. It has stood unprotected 35 degrees below zero without injury. It is very sweet as soon as colored, skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew and early as Champion, and you have an idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when ripe gradually changes into raisins.

Price, 1 year, 75 cents; \$7.50 per doz.; \$35 per 100; 2 year, \$1.25 each; \$12 per doz.; \$50 per 100. One well rooted vine is given to each subscriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER (monthly) who sends 75 cents soon.

HARDY GRAPES.—Terms: By mail postpaid at single and dozen rates. Six at dozen rates and 50 at 100 rates.



WORDEN.

Worden.—If you should ask which is my favorite of the well known grapes, both for home use and for market I would say Worden. Moore's Early is a trifle earlier, but it does not yield half as much fruit. Reduce the clusters on Worden to as few as Moore's Early bears and Worden will ripen the earliest. Worden is an enormous cropper, and its vines are vigorous enough to ripen such crops, but the more fruit a vine carries the later will it ripen its fruit. Worden is ripe and gone before Concord comes in. It is an early black grape, very large in cluster and berry, of good quality, selling well everywhere. In brief Worden is an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. As it is difficult to propagate, many vines of Concord are sold for it by unprincipled men. One year, each, 15c; \$1.50 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100; two years, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$8.00.

Agawam (Rogers' 15)—A fine, large, red grape; cluster of good size; quality excellent, with a decidedly aromatic flavor, peculiar to the variety. Vine a strong grower, productive, and with good foliage. Mid season. One year, each, 12 cents; dozen, \$1.20; \$4 per 100; two years, 18 cents; dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$6.00. A noble variety. Plant it.

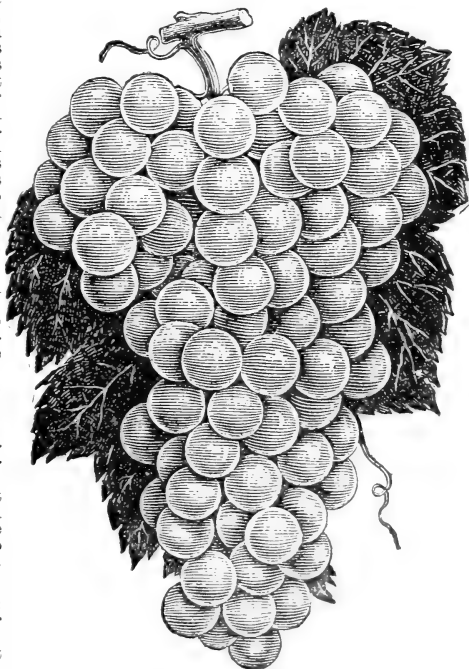
Wycming Red.—An early, light red grape with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry, but pulpy, with a little foxiness, yet sweet and good. A valuable grape for market. One year, each, 18 cts.; dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$6.00; two years, each, 25 cts.; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00. Do not omit it.

Diamond Grape.—*Vick's Monthly* says: "The Diamond was very little, if any, later than Delaware, and may be said to ripen with it. The merits of this variety are not yet well known. It is white or light colored, becoming whitish rather than yellow at

maturity, at which time it is translucent, with a white bloom. The bunches are large, probably equaling Pocklington in this respect, often shouldered, and sometimes double-shouldered; berries large, averaging larger than those of the Niagara; skin thick but tough; berries hanging well to the peduncle even when very ripe; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted. The Diamond equals and even surpasses the Niagara and the Pocklington in appearance, while in quality they fall so far below it as to be unworthy of comparison. The vine is a strong grower with healthy foliage, and a very abundant bearer. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes."

Judge Samuel Miller, the Veteran Horticulturist of Missouri, says: "I consider it, to-day, the finest white hardy grape in this country. Those who have a vineyard of Concord, the fruit of which brings them three cents per pound, would make a nice thing of it by grafting it over with the Diamond in particular."

The *Horticultural Art Journal* says: "The vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark foliage, so far free from mildew, and ripening its wood, which has stood without any protection through our severe Western New York winters. It is a prolific bearer, producing large bunches. The quality is first-rate, superior to many others now before the public." **Price**, 1 year 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; 2 year, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10.



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE.



The Eaton.—This grand new grape has been tested at our place, and proves to be early, fine quality, marvelous large clusters and berry and valuable in every way. The *Rural New Yorker* says: The Eaton has ripened perfectly and its season seems to be a few days earlier than the Concord. The berries hold well to the stems; they neither mildew nor crack more than the Concord though of the largest size—larger than shown at Fig. 240, which is a photographic illustration of an average bunch, grown, please bear in mind, during an unfavorable season. The writer has just picked a bunch that would weigh nearly twice as much. The skin of the berry is just like that of Concord or Worden—neither firmer nor more tender. The pulp is less than that of Concord or Worden, and that is not so tough. The berry is for the most part juice—not of a high quality; not so sweet as that of the Concord, but free, or nearly so, of the foxy flavor of that popular variety. The Eaton is a black grape, often measuring nearly an inch in diameter, with a dense blue bloom. The bloom is well shown in our illustration. Try an Eaton grape vine, *Rural New Yorker* readers—if but one vine. **Price**, 1 year, 75 cents; \$7.50 per doz.; 2 years, \$1.00; \$10 per dozen.



BRIGHTON.—C. A. Green's favorite grape. Too much can scarcely be said in favor of this as to quality and other properties. In color, form and size of both bunch and berry it resembles Catawba, but ripens early—with the Delaware—uniting the sprightliness of the Catawba with the sweetness and richness of the Delaware. Vine a free grower and productive. One year, each 12 cents; \$1.20 per doz.; \$4 per 100. Two years, 20 cents each; \$2 per doz.; \$7 per 100.

Ulster Prolific.—A splendid new early red grape, 2 year vines, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER:—For \$1.20 we will mail you one **Moyer**, one **Eaton**. For \$1.75, one **Moore's Diamond** and one **Mills** grape vines, one year old. For 75 cts. we will mail you one **Worden** one **Brighton**, one **Delaware**, one **Niagara**, one **Agawam** and one **Jessica**, "New White, valuable."

Niagara.—This is the grape for the millions.

A noble quality. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt wants among white grapes. 1 year, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100; 2 years, 25c.; \$2.50 per doz.; \$9 per 100.



NIAGARA.

Delaware.—A noble variety; in quality most exquisite. Here it does well, and is our most reliable grape. Bunch and berry small. Color light red; very sweet, juicy and high flavored. One year, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; two years, each 25c; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$9.00. An old favorite.

Jessica.—A very early white grape, hardy, very productive, good quality. Berries and cluster medium. One of the best very early white grapes and should be in every collection. **Price**, 1 year, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.; 2 year, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Mills Grape.—This is of the finest quality, meaty, and a long keeper. It is not recommended for field culture until further tested, but for the garden it will delight those who can appreciate the highest quality. Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, which is a guarantee of itself. **Price**, 1 year, \$1.50; 2 years, \$2.

Pocklington.—Resembles Niagara, but is of better quality, and a slower grower. A valuable white grape. **Price**, 1 year, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100; 2 year, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

Additional List—Two year vines. Post-paid at single and dozen rates:

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
BLACK.			
Champion.....	\$ 10	\$ 1 00	\$ 3 00
Moore's Early.....	25	2 50	10 00
Wildcr.....	25	2 50	
WHITE.			
Lady.....	35	3 50	12 00
Duchesse.....	18	1 80	6 00
Empire State.....	30	3 00	
Martha.....	12	1 20	4 00
RED.			
Amber Queen.....	60	6 00	
Catawba.....	10	1 00	4 00
Diana.....	15	1 50	5 00
Jefferson.....	35	3 50	12 00
Lindley.....	15	1 50	4 00
Salem.....	18	1 80	6 00
Woodruff.....	1 00	10 00	
Vergennes.....	30	3 00	12 00

Any varieties that you desire, not quoted in foregoing list, we can supply at prices quoted by other nurseries, or will quote you rock bottom figures ourselves if you will favor us with list of wants.

Concord.—So popular and well-known as to need no description. The grape for the people, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections. One year, each 7 cents; dozen 70 cents; 100, \$2.00; two years, each 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$4.00.

Green Mountain (Winchell).—A very early white grape, of great promise. I saw it first at the Boston meeting of the American Pomological Society, and was attracted by its beauty and fine quality. **Price,** 2 year old, \$2 each.

GRAPES FOR GREENHOUSES AND HOT CLIMATES.

We recently asked President P. J. Berckman to name two of the best varieties of foreign grapes, suitable for greenhouses, etc. He recommended Black Hamburg and Muscat of Alexandria.

"Black Hamburg" is a delicious grape, the best in general use," say Ellwanger & Barry.

Muscat of Alexandria is one of the finest in quality of the white grapes, clusters very large.

These grapes are desirable for hot climates and greenhouses everywhere, and are among the most valuable varieties, producing clusters often of immense size, many times as large as our native varieties. The fruit is also meaty and of superior quality. **Price,** 75 cents each; \$6 per doz.



Grape Vines.—If ordered sent by mail add 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100 for 1 year, and 15 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100 for 2 years, for postage; at single rate post free.

CURRANTS. BEAUTIFUL AND WHOLESOME.

Will it Pay to Raise Currants?—The *American Agriculturist* says: "We have set out several thousand currants and got a fair crop the second year, and a large crop the third year. Two-year-old plants are usually set out, and these should bear nearly as well the second and third year. Much depends on cultivation and manuring. The canning establishments that make jelly, pay four and sometimes five cents a pound for good common red currants, such as the Red Dutch or Cherry Victoria. It costs about one cent per pound to pick. If the crop is good an active girl can pick 100 pounds a day and occasionally 125 pounds. Many bushes average about five pounds each. If planted six feet by three there are 2,420 bushes per acre. To get this average you must keep the land clear, manure liberally and keep off the worms by prompt and repeated dustings of white Hellebore. On the whole the crop is a profitable one. In many local markets the price is often eight and ten cents a pound for large currants.

Culture.—Currants require a strong, rich soil, and respond to applications of manure, yet bear so well with neglect, most people give neglect only. But with good culture the fruit is much larger with longer fruit stems. The old wood should be thinned out, and the new growth cut back each year. No home garden is complete without fifty currant bushes. Do not plant along the fence, but in rows through the garden, where they can receive cultivation on all sides. Plant three to five feet apart as you can spare room. Plant a little deeper than they stood before digging.

Price for those following unless otherwise noted: 1 year plants, dozen, 40 cents; 100, \$2.50; 2 year plants, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3. One year by mail at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100 additional.

Fay's Prolific.—"In our hands Fay's Prolific currant merits all the praise given it. We had berries as large as early Richmond cherries, and of excellent flavor. We had a full crop of this variety, as also of White Grappe and Red Dutch," says G. G. Goff in *American Garden*. Mr. Williams says in *Garden and Forest*: "Fay's Prolific maintains its reputation for size and productiveness. I do not think I ever made a better investment in the fruit line for its size than when I paid \$10 for a dozen plants of this currant. This year I have picked eighty-four quarts, or an average of seven quarts to each plant, the bunches of fruit being from four to five inches long, while many measured fully six inches. The space between the base of the stem and the first berry greatly facilitates the work of picking and saves the fruit from being crushed. In size I find Fay's as large as the Cherry or Versailles in their best condition, more full of juice and of superior quality. I never found a currant so satisfactory for jelly and table use, and if picked at the right time, it makes more jelly and in less time than any other variety. With berries half an inch in diameter, and bunches from four to five inches long, and the bushes literally loaded, it



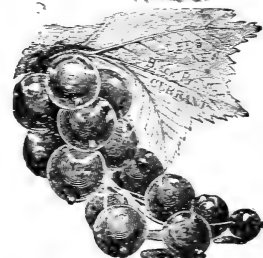
would seem that perfection in currants had been reached." We offer a few Fay cuttings at 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100. 1 year old rooted plants, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.35; 100, \$10.00. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$13.00.

Currant Cuttings, well-rooted, with a few new white fibrous roots. Fay's Prolific, 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100. Other kinds, 15 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100. If mailed, add 25 cents per 100.

Red Dutch.—An old and well-known currant, of fine quality and great productiveness.

Victoria.—The latest red variety. Very productive, bunches long; of excellent quality.

Lee's Prolific.—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found it as sweet as a huckleberry and much like it. Plant Lee's Prolific by all means. *Price* per doz., 50c.; \$4. per 100.



Black Naples.—Similar to the preceding in many respects.



CHAMPION BLACK CURRANT.

Champion Black Currant.—From England. A new variety of great merit. Fruit large and of fine quality. *Price*, 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents each.

Cherry and Versallies resemble each other yet are distinct varieties. These are popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versalles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable.

White Grape.—The largest and best white variety; excellent for the family garden.

GOOSEBERRIES.

GOOSEBERRY CULTURE.

A writer in the *New York Tribune* says: The gooseberry is beginning to rise to its deserved place in popular estimation. We have almost lost knowledge of what good there is in gooseberries. Gradually, however, improvement has shown itself. The old Sweetwater was tolerable; Houghton had decided merit; the Mountain Seedling was better as a bush; Smith's a larger fruit; and Downing's quite an approach to the English sorts. The gooseberry is peculiar in being at its best for culinary use when still quite green, taking the place of pie-plant when that begins to fail, and with a great deal more piquancy of flavor; a flavor so penetrating and so appetizing as to make one quite willing to wait for the full maturity of the strawberries which come next in the circle of fruits. Green gooseberries, like their co-acids, the cranberries, keep so well that before anything was known of the present practice of canning fruits and vegetables, they used to be put into bottles, the spaces filled with boiled water, used cold, and so sealed up, for use at any time. Green gooseberries require much sugar to render them exquisite as tarts or sauce, but they have vastly more gustatorial vim than sugar alone possesses. They are very easily managed if time be taken by the forelock. A boy or girl can easily manage them, and near town markets might readily earn their pocket money from their culture. This demands, first, good sorts; next, good soil or liberal mulching with manure; but if the soil is already rich the mulch may be tan or coalashes. If a bush has become crowded the weaker shoots are snipped out with shears. Cut out weak shoots of last year and very old exhausted ones. All over the

bush the shoots should be as evenly as possible six inches apart, to let light into the heart, and to have fruit on the entire head. It is well to use the shears some as soon as the fruit has been picked. Tie in or prop up shoots that wander or crowd others. With gloves and good shears a boy will take pleasure in the work, and will have learned the principles that apply to the pruning of orchard trees.

Downing, Houghton, and Smith's gooseberries produced full crops. Downing is the heaviest bearer, but the berries on Smith's were of fine size. Crown Bob and Industry have both fruited. The berries are fine, large, and hairy, and so far are free from mildew. The Industry is now growing vigorously. All ripened during the raspberry season.—G. G. Groff, Penn., in *American Garden*. The soils best suited to successful gooseberry growing, says Mr. B. Gott, have been found to be clay loam, with a moderate amount of protection from dryness and heat. The young plants at two years old will be fine, strong and well rooted, whose after growth will be rapid; carefully planted in ground, previously prepared and marked off four feet apart each way. This planting gives 2,725 plants to the acre, and gives satisfaction to the workers and pickers, and if every plant grows it will make a fine plantation after the first year's growth. The ground must be kept stirred by means of a one-horse cultivator, between the rows both ways. The young bushes make extraordinary growth of young, thrifty wood, and the set of fruit buds will be astonishing, repaying all the care lavished upon them. The annual pruning consists in shortening the summer's growth to a moderate extent, and thinning out the crowding shoots. This

operation is generally and best done in the early summer. After the wood has borne fruit some three or four years and becomes old and feeble, cut it entirely out and encourage the young growth in its place. We have known a gooseberry plantation to be profitable after having been fruited for 20 or 25 years.

1 year by mail at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100 additional to prices given below.

Crown Bob.—Very large, red, roundish-oval, hairy, of fine quality; branches spreading and drooping. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

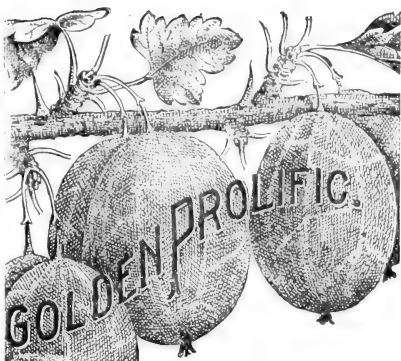
Smith's Improved.—Large, pale yellow, good quality; bush of spreading growth and excessively productive. Requires good culture. 1 year, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. 2 years, dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00.

White Smith.—Very large, yellowish white, roundish-oval, inclining to oblong, slightly downy, quality first-class, branches erect. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.



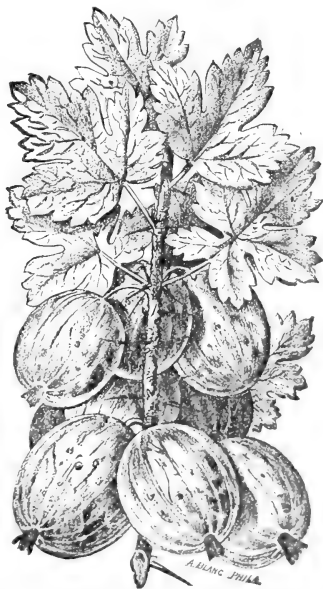
DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.—(REDUCED 1/2 SIZE.)

Downing.—Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. One of the best varieties ever introduced. This noble variety named after the lamented Charles Downing, has not been surpassed for general purposes. It is free from mildew, being a native seedling. It forms a handsome, large and productive bush, and the fruit hangs in thick and close rows beneath. If I could plant but one gooseberry I would plant the Downing. The gooseberry is not planted as largely as it should be, or as its merits demand. It bears abundantly annually, is hardy, requires but little attention; continues almost for a life-time, and is an attractive feature to any garden. It also comes at a season when the housewife appreciates a good sauce and pie material. The more the gooseberry is eaten the more it is liked. 1 year, dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$4.00. 2 years, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00.

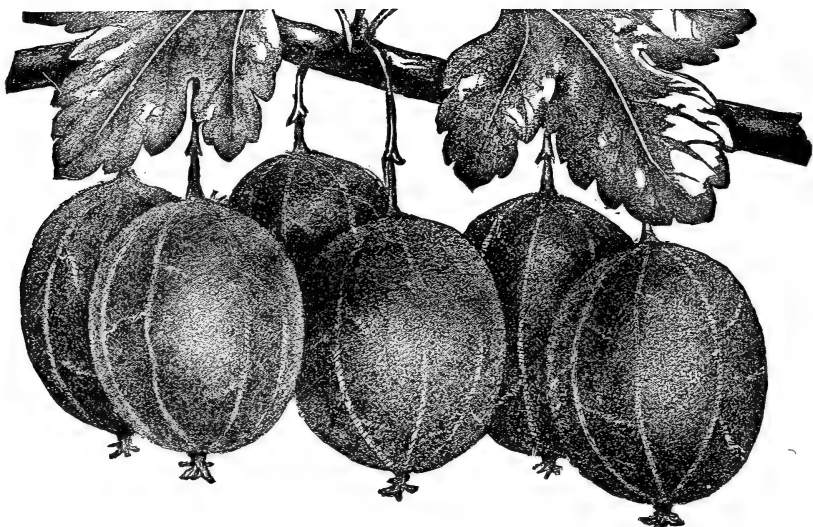


Golden Prolific (new).—An American seedling from Rochester, N. Y. "It is perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is of a dark, glaucous green and, in a young state, its wood is very spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit is large, of a deep, golden yellow, of excellent quality, and very attractive in appearance. A heavy fruiter and I believe is destined to become as popular as the Industry, and, unlike that variety, it can be propagated successfully." A yellow gooseberry of large size, free from mildew, and perfectly hardy, is indeed an acquisition and will make a delightful companion to the Industry. 2 years each 60 cents; doz., \$6.

Houghton.—The reliable, well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit. It is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden. We take pleasure in placing this good old valuable variety before our patrons. The majority plant for profit.



HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY. Marvelous productiveness.



WINHAM'S INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY—THE LEADING ENGLISH MARKET VARIETY.

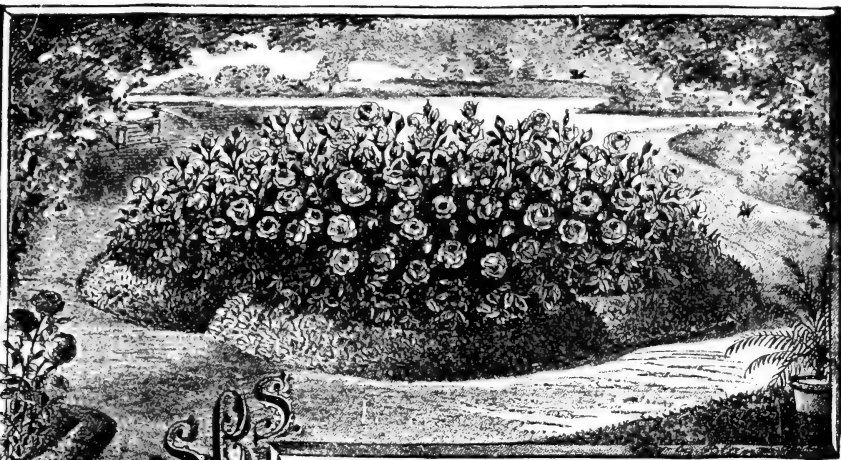
This is profitable and worthy. What is lacking in size is trebled in number of berries, and the size is large enough. Two year old plants have borne well, while three year and older bushes surprise all who have seen them. The fruit adheres to the bush with a tenacity that defies storm and wind. Daily, for weeks after every vestige of other varieties have disappeared, we could reach down and at one upward movement literally fill our hands with rich red fruit. The bush has less obtrusive thorns, which do not interfere with the process of picking. The skin is thin, yet tough, and will stand shipping. It is of American origin and should be in every American garden. If you plant for pleasure, plant where healthy bushes and loaded branches delight the eye. If you plant for profit, plant where you can cultivate, and with average attention this variety can be made as remunerative as any fruits sent into market. It is well known that our native varieties will give better results with neglect than some with extra care, and the Houghton in out of the way corners bear annually large crops, and under good cultivation is an

immense yielder. If worms should bother, on their first appearance dust the bushes on a dewy morning with powdered hellebore, or on a sunshiny day sprinkle with Paris green mixed with water (weak) same way as you do with potatoes. **Price**, 2 years, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.00. Plant it. It will delight you and your family.

Industry.—Very large, dark cherry color with numerous hairs, and of delicious quality. Ellwanger & Barry, the introducers, state they believe it will "revolutionize gooseberry culture in this country," and describe it as unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness, and vigorous growth. It is of foreign origin, and the only thing to fear is its inability to endure the climate of this country. The introducers have fruited it several years, it proving with them "an immense yielder, and showing no signs of mildew." It has done well at Rochester, N. Y. We are invited to visit a field in bearing here for market, showing wonderful productiveness, beauty and large size. 1 year, each 20 cents; 12 for \$2; 2 years, each 25 cts.; 12 for \$2.50.



A Scène in Rochester, N. Y. Largest fruit growing center in the United States.



The plants offered below are extra strong, have been grown entirely in the open ground, average in height from eighteen inches to three feet. They require no nursing like the small plants grown under glass in three months' time and sold at low rates. If to be sent by mail add 5c. each to price quoted as bushes are large.

CULTURE OF THE ROSE.

While roses will thrive almost anywhere, they do best with rich soil and careful culture. Light sandy soil is not so good as clayey loam. Horse manure is not so desirable as cow manure, which should be well rotted, and applied after planting, or the year before. Never let fresh manure touch the roots of any plant. Plant in beds or borders, and see that the soil is not wet. Chip manure is good for roses. Plant where the breeze strikes, and avoid afternoon sun if long lasting blossoms are desired. There are two kinds of

Rose plants sold. Ours are 2 years old, grown out doors, far superior to green plants taken from pots in greenhouses. These latter are not worth one-tenth the price of our large out door roses, but they are such as are sold at low prices by mail. Prune only in spring before buds open, cutting back one-fourth to one-half, leaving several stalks to each plant. There is no trouble in having plenty of roses. Any one can succeed if they try.

Surplus Roses.—If you leave the selection of varieties to our C. A. Green we can send you more value for your money than when you select varieties, and the assortment will be equally valuable.

Roses by Mail.—Small size, 20 cents each, 12 for \$2. By express, large size, 35 cents each, \$3.50 for 12.

ROSES.—Abbreviations: Hardy Perpetual, (HP.); Hybrid Tea, (HT.); Tea, (T.); Climbing, (Climber); Moss, (Moss.)



Abel Carriere.—This grand rose still ranks as one of the best; flowers are extra large, very double, full and sweet; color, dark rich crimson, passing to velvety maroon; very dark and handsome.

Achille Conod.—Brilliant, purple carmine; large, very full and sweet; a free bloomer.

American Beauty, HP—Immense rose-pink flowers, very free and vigorous; deliciously fragrant; considered to be a good new rose.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, large, very double; one of the best climbers.

Cheshunt Hybrid, cl HT—Cherry carmine, distinct and free blooming, a hybrid Tea, very good as a standard as well as dwarf.

Coquette des Alpes, HP—white, pretty tinte d, medium size.

Common.—Red and white. Moss, H.

Coquette des Blanches, HP—Pure white, in the style of *Baronne de Maynard*, very free flowering.

Duke of Connaught, ex HP—Bright, velvety crimson, globular, a fine rose, hardy and free blooming.

Dr. Sewell, HP—Bright crimson scarlet, shaded purple.

Fisher Holmes, ex HP—Brilliant shaded crimson, fragrant, fine imbricated shape.





General Jacqueminot, *ex HP*—Deep brilliant shaded crimson, with large petals, globular with high centre, a well-known favorite, still one of the best.

Cloire de Dijon, *cl ex T*—Light buff yellow, shaded with salmon, large, expanded, and double, highly fragrant, hardy and free-blooming, a good climber, forms one of the finest and most desirable standards, the perfection of a rose for bloom and growth.

Harrison's Yellow, *free*—Golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. Budded plants.

John Hopper, *ex HP*—Light rosy crimson, semi-globular shape, beautiful, fragrant, early, and free-blooming, forms a fine standard.

La France, *ex HT*—Silvery rose color, globular, high centre, very large, and deliciously scented, an abundant bloomer.

Louise Odier, *vig.*—Bright rose; large. 50 cents.

Perle des Jardins, *ex T*—Straw color, sometimes deep canary, globular, high center, large and double.

Papa Contier, *T*—Bright crimson, shaded with yellow in centre, the reverse of petals purple red; buds long, cone shaped; very vigorous grower.

Paul Neyron, *HP*—Bright rose color, globular, very showy; the largest rose in cultivation; a vigorous grower.

Pride of Reigate, *ex HP*—A sport from *Countess of Oxford*, with flowers spotted and striped with white.

Pepetual White Moss Rose, —One of the most mossy varieties; prettiest in bud; the flowers are of medium size, and borne in large clusters; fragrant, but not very double; color, pure white.

Magna Charta, *ex HP*—Bright pink, suffused with carmine, globular, very large, beautiful and free-blooming, a very good Rose.

Marechal Niel, *cl ex T*—Golden yellow, very large, globular, pointed center, the finest of its color, highly fragrant, early bloomer; good climber for a wall.

Prairie Queen.—Bright rose, very large and free bloomer; extra fine, (Climber.)

Salet, *Moss*—Bright rose, large, full, an autumn bloomer.

Seven Sisters, (Climber). Large clusters of bloom varying in color from white to crimson. Prices of all Roses as below.



RARE AND UNIQUE ROSES.

We offer a rare treat in the following hardy roses, coming to us from Georgia. We should charge an extra price, as the varieties are not found in the catalogues, are of remarkable beauty and vigor, bushes being extra large and fine. The varieties are *Adolph Broginard*, *Belle Normande*, *D. de Col. Deufert*, *Jules Jurgensen*, *Madela Rochelambert*, and *Robusta*. These at regular prices as below.

Prices, mail size, each, 20c.; dozen, \$2.00. Large plants, 2 years old, each 35c.; dozen, \$3.50.



She is Making out an Order for Roses.

How much easier it is to write an order at home, and mail it to the nursery, than to have to go to the nursery in person, even if a nursery were near by, which is seldom the case. Green's Nursery Co. supply thousands of homes with fruit and flowers in this way. People write out their order and mail it to us, and we send the plants by mail or express.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. BLOOMS TWO MONTHS.

There is nothing that so quickly, or for the cost, adds so much to the cheerfulness or finish of a home, as Flowering Shrubs. *Small sizes will be forwarded by mail*, if desired, at rates of each and dozen, we paying postage, but larger plants will be sent if they go by express or freight. All others are shipped by freight or express only, and the charges by freight or express are paid by the purchaser in all cases.

There is no way in which the external attractions of a residence may be increased so perfectly, and at so little expense, as by the planting of ornamental shrubbery. Unlike architectural structures, it does not require the labor of the hand to bring out every part, but natural growth develops into beautiful forms. It requires only a good soil, planting in the first place, and training into the most effective shape. A certain amount of smooth lawn in connection with the shrubbery, serves to develop its charms.

A selection of the best shrubs is also important, and such was made at a horticultural meeting in Rochester who placed the following at the head of their lists: *Wiegela rosea*, purple fringe and Japan quince, Persian lilac, *Deutzia crenata*, *Spiraea lanceolata*, white fringe, snowball, Tartarian honeysuckle, Forsythia, Purple barberry, *Deutzia Scabra*, tree peonia. Plant in natural groupings, with a due proportion of smooth shaven lawn between, and a natural beauty may be produced exceeding anything which formal architecture can give.—John J. Thomas in *Country Gentleman*.

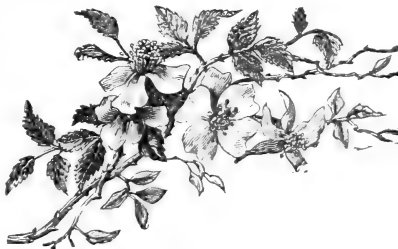
Sizes and Prices.—Those quoted at 15 cents each will be supplied at \$1.50 per dozen, and all are well-formed blooming plants. The large size are strong plants two or more years old; and those offered at 25c each will be supplied at \$2.50 per dozen.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—(LARGE PANICLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA). Recently introduced from Japan. A variety of great value, perfectly hardy, with large and abundant foliage, and immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, a foot or more in length, changing to pink, which appear in August and continue until frost. Most effective either singly or in groups, and a shrub of the greatest beauty and value. Of all hardy flowering shrubs give me the

beautiful *Hydrangea* for permanent showy effect. It blossoms the first year planted, a pyramid of bloom on each branch. It can be grown anywhere by any one, it is so hardy and vigorous. Do not fail to plant it. We shall grow it in solid beds. "It is grown in large quantities and deservedly, for it is one of the grandest flowering shrubs that have ever been introduced to our gardens." Some are pensive and diffident; others are noble. It commences flowering in July and continues until November.

The *Hydrangea Grandiflora* continues to be one of the best and most beautiful Hardy Ornamental Shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows larger with age; it grows three to four feet high, is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country, needs no protection in winter. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink, and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal trusses, more than a foot long and nearly as much in diameter; as shown in the engraving, the plant is of bushy and compact growth, and when laden with its great masses of bloom is exceedingly striking and attractive; it is deservedly popular, and in great demand for lawn, park and cemetery planting wherever known.

TREATMENT.—No special treatment is required; the *Hydrangea* will grow and thrive in all ordinary situations; the bush should be cut back every spring, at least one-half of last season's growth, dug around and well manured. The finest flowers are borne on the new or young wood, and are largest and best when the plant has made a strong, vigorous growth. **Price**, small 2 year plants, 20 cents; medium size, 2 year, 30c; large, 3 year, 50c.



CYDONIA JAPONICA.

Cydonia Japonica (JAPAN QUINCE).—Of this popular and very valuable showy shrub, we have a fine assortment of varieties varying in color from pure white to pink and all the shades of red to deep crimson. They are very hardy and enduring and form a beautiful hedge, especially of mixed colors. 15 cents; large, 25c.



WISTARIA. MOST BEAUTIFUL CREEPER. PRICE, 35 CENTS. SEE PAGE 62.

Berberis Vulgaris (EUROPEAN BERBERRY.)

—A fine shrub, blooming in May or June with terminal drooping racemes of yellow flowers, followed later by orange-scarlet edible fruit. 15c., large, 25c.

Red Branched Dogwood (C. SANGUINEA.)

—A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red. This is extensively used for effect in Central Park. The foliage, attractive at all seasons, colors beautifully in the fall. It is the first shrub to blossom in spring. Its berries are attractive, and remain long on the bushes. *Price*, 2 feet, 10 cents; 3 feet, 20 cents each.

Calycanthus Floridus (SWEET-SCENTED OT STRAWBERRY SHRUB.)—Flowers of a chocolate brown color and have a powerful aromatic odor from May to August. The leaves and wood are very fragrant. Its spicy blooms are produced very freely. It is also known as Allspice Bush and "Shrubs." Large, 25c.

Forsythia Viridissima (GOLDEN BELL.)—From China. A fine hardy shrub of spreading habit and straggling growth. It comes into bloom exceedingly early and the flowers are of a bright orange-yellow; foliage and bark, dark green. 15c., large, 25c.

Lilac, Purple.—The well known variety, one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple. Small, 10 cents; large, 25 cents.

Lilac (Persian).—Small leaves, bright purple flowers, and very fragrant. *Price*, 35c.

Deutzia Crenata flore pleno (DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA.)—A very desirable flowering shrub of strong growth, bearing abundantly racemes of double white flowers, tinged with pink. Blooms late in June. Large, 25c.

Deutzia Scabra.—A strong growing shrub with rough foliage, but bearing profusely, beautiful single, white flowers in June. Large, 25c.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.—A strong, rapid grower with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers, which, however, are without fragrance, though strikingly handsome. Strong plants, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Halleana (HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.)—An almost evergreen honeysuckle of the greatest value, being entirely hardy, and of strong and vigorous growth. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow, in odor much resembling a Cape Jasmine, and are produced in profusion from May to December. Decidedly one of the very best. Strong plants, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Lonicera Tartarica (TARTARIAN UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE.)—A handsome, showy shrub, of spreading habit, with deep green foliage remaining until late; flowers of a delicate perfumed pink, produced in May in great profusion. Large, 25 cents,



Althæa (Tree Hollyhock) (ROSE OF SHARON).—One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large, bell-shaped, double flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Our stock consists of the best Belgian varieties and embraces all colors from double-white, double-striped, double-red, to double-purple, &c., all of which are very fine. 2 to 3 feet, 25c., 3 to 4 feet, 35c.

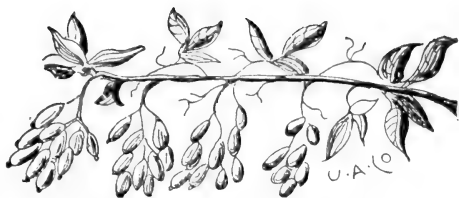
Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree should be in all collections too. Unlike any other flowering shrubs, blossoms resemble a cloud of smoke. Much admired and conspicuous. **Price**, 30 cents each.

***Weigela Variegated-Leaved.**—Deep green leaves, with a broad margin of pure white around each; very striking and pretty; rose-colored flowers, same as above, but smaller growth. See illustration. Large size, 25c.

Weigela Candida.—New and fine; pure snow-white flowers, borne in great profusion; good Autumn bloomer. Large size. 25 cents.

Weigela Rosea.—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large and of a deep rosy color, and are borne in great profusion. Large, 25 cents.

Philadelphus (Syringa).—The *Syringa* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage. All of the varieties flower in June, after the *Weigela*. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended. **Price**, in variety, 35 cents. We have a large assortment of *Philadelphus Syringa*. Our choice of varieties at \$2 per doz.



Spiræa (Meadow Sweet).—The *Spiræas* are all elegant, low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months. **Price**, 25 cents.

Lance Leaved Double Spiræa.—Our very best. Flowers very double. White. **Price**, 25 cents.

S. Billardi (BILLARDI'S SPIRÆA).—Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

S. Callosa (FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA).—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine.

S. Douglassi (DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA).—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Clethra Alnifolia.—Desirable acquisition, on account of its fragrance and honey qualities. Flowers white. **Price**, 25 cents each.

We have other varieties. Our choice of varieties at 20 cents each.

Mock Orange.—This well known variety of *Syringa* with its profusion of white fragrant blossoms so much like orange blossoms, owing to which it derives its name, should be in every ornamental collection. Very hardy. Strong bushes. 25 cents each.

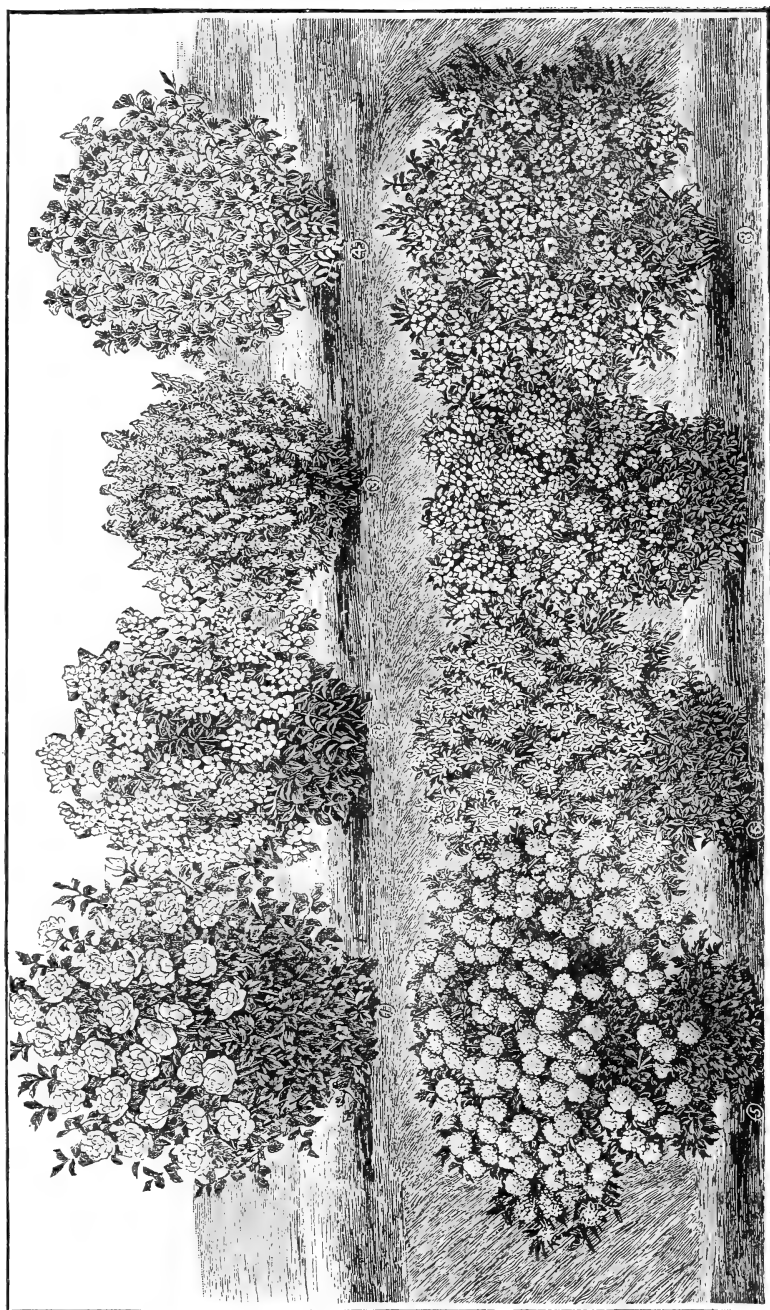
Purple-Leaved Berberry.—A beautiful shrub with persistent violet purple foliage; fine red berries in pendulous clusters. Very ornamental. Forms a handsome hedge. Large, 25c.

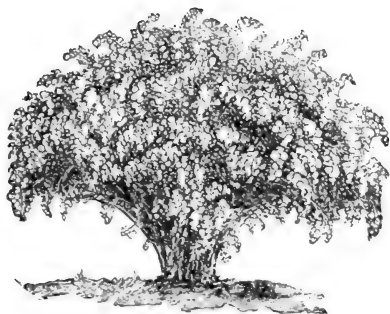
Snowball Tree.—A well known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. This is popular, and justly so, easily grown and attractive near by or at a long distance. It remains long in blossom, like the *Hydrangea*, which it resembles somewhat. See cut. **Price**, 25 cents.



SNOWBALL.

This cut intends to represent Hardy Flowering Shrubs. Price, 25 cents each, or the whole lot (eight) for \$1.50 by express. No. 1 is Double Althea;
 2, Golden Bell (Forsythia); 3, Clethra Alnifolia; 4, Spirea; 5, Snowball; 6, Deutzia; 7, Syringa; 8, Weigela.





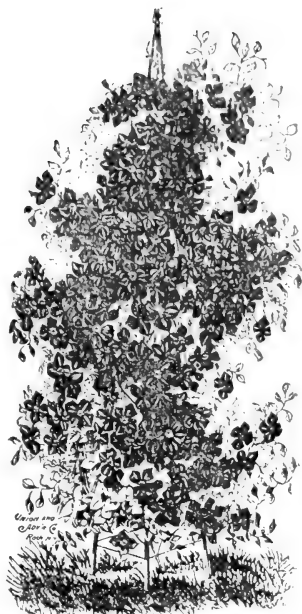
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.

Undoubtedly the very best of the Spiræas. New, distinct and striking. Flowers white as snow. See cut. *Price*, 25 cents.

CLIMBING VINES.

CLEMATIS.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this most popular climber. Indeed, next to the rose, it bids fair to become the popular flowering plant of the day. It has also the merit of being entirely hardy, a rapid climber and most profuse bloomer. I have seen them, in the larger varieties, covered entirely by their mass of bloom, presenting a sight captivating in the extreme. The colors embrace the most beautiful tints of blue, purple, lavender, scarlet and white. Some of the flowers in the larger blooming varieties being quite six inches or more in diameter, and very showy. With careful training a strong plant will attain to a con-



CLEMATIS.

siderable height the first season, often covering an entire frame or trellis, and whether trained over lattice work or pillars, or left trailing upon the ground, their large, star shaped flowers are produced in the greatest numbers from the last of May to October.

Jackmani.—The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts. 65 cents.

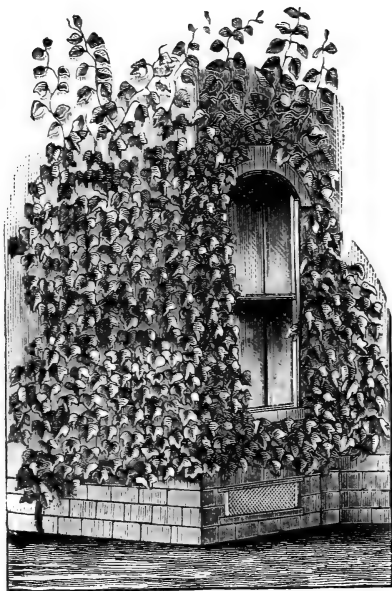
Principal varieties (large flowers), 3 years old: **J. Galpin, Aurora, Henryi, J. Gould, Veitchii, Xerxes, Mde. Van Houtte.** *Price*, 50 cents each. Many other varieties. Our choice at \$5 per dozen, all three years old; 6 varieties promised in a dozen order.

SMALL FLOWERS: — **Viticella, Vitalba, Flamula.** *Price*, 25 cents each.

Coccinea—The **Scarlet Clematis**.—This is a novel variety, entirely unlike any other, and exceedingly popular, proving to be one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, the stem dying to the surface each winter (this is an advantage where an unobstructed view is required in winter). The vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color, a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in *Clematis Coccinea*, with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage. If it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine. 50 cents each.



CLEMATIS COCCINEA.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI.

Ampelopsis Veitchi, (OR BOSTON IVY).—This is unsurpassed as a climbing vine for covering brick walls, to which it clings by numerous root-like tendrils. The city of Boston is beautified with this attractive vine. **Price, 50 cents each.**

Wistaria, Purple.—Flowers pale purple, otherwise similar to the preceding. **35 cents.**

Wistaria, Double Blue.—Perfectly double flowers in dense racemes about the same length as the Purple. **35 cents.**

Tecoma (Bignonia) radicans (TRUMPET FLOWER).—Of rapid growth, and with its large, showy, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers and pretty foliage, it is valuable for covering unsightly objects. It is especially valuable for covering dead trees; when in full bloom, during August, it produces a most striking and gorgeous effect. It adheres to the bark of trees and to walls with great tenacity and its growth is exceedingly vigorous. The flowers are magnificent being fully four to five inches long and in clusters. Strong plants, each 25 cents; doz., \$2.50.



ADDITIONAL LIST.

Azaleas, (double).—\$1.00 each.
English Hawthorne.—Each, 15 cents.
Evergreen Holly.—Hardy. Each, 25 cents.
Herbaceous Pæonies.—Each, 25 cents.
Rhododendron.—\$1.25 each.
Tree Pæonies.—75 cents each.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Convallaria.—One of the most charming of our spring-flowering plants. Its slender stems set with tiny bells, diffusing a delicious odor, have rendered it a universal favorite. They are entirely hardy, and delight in a shady, well-enriched border. **Price per dozen bulbs, 60 cents.**



TUBEROSES.

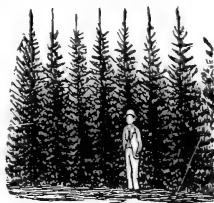
Double Italian.—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs, throwing up tall spikes of double white flowers 3 feet high, which remain in bloom a long period. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March, in the greenhouse or hot bed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border plant about the 1st of May. **10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.** By mail **15c. per doz. additional.**

Pæonias.—For a brilliant display of bloom during May and June, there is nothing that will equal the Pæonias, many of which are so vivid and so profuse in bloom, that they fairly dazzle the eye. The Pæonia has long been cultivated; and almost as long a popular flower, yet in no class of plants have there been greater improvements made in recent years. We now have them of the purest white to almost black, with all shades of pink and red imaginable and with abundance of delightful fragrance. Many, too, have flowers of immense size, most intensely double, and produced in a profusion scarcely equalled by any other plant. Pæonias are perfectly hardy and succeed in almost any soil, except where water stands. **Each, 25c; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Tree Pæonies.—\$1.00 each.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange should be planted six inches apart; **California Privet**, and other shrubs, nine inches apart; **Evergreens** one foot to a foot and a half apart.

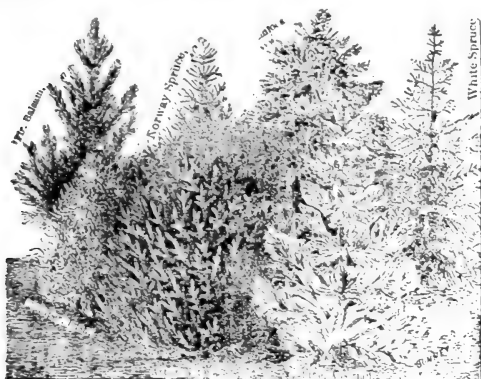


DECIDUOUS.

Hawthorn (English).—\$5.00 per 100.
California Privet.—1 year, \$8.00 per 100.
Osage Orange.—1 year, 80 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.
Osage Orange.—2 years, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.
Honey Locust.—2 years, \$6.00 per 1,000.

EVERGREENS, FOR HEDGES.

American Arbor Vitæ.—1 foot, \$6.00 per 100.
Norway Spruce.—1 foot, \$8.00 per 100.



GROUP OF EVERGREENS—(FROM AMERICAN GARDEN.)

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Austrian Pine.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. 35 cents.

Scotch Pine.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. **Price,** 35 cts.

Irish Juniper.—2 feet. **Price,** 50 cents.

Fir Balsam, 75 cents; **Hemlock,** 50 cents;

White Spruce, 50 cents; **Arbor Vitæ,** 35 cents, etc.

Norway Spruce.—The most desirable evergreen for ornament, hardiness, etc. 6 to 12 inches 10 cents; 12 to 18 inches, 15 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.

Clons of fruit same price as the variety of tree.

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES.



Is Ornamental Trees and Shrubs that beautify the home, are effective as wind-breaks, and temper the scorching heat of the summer sun. Their commercial value has begun to be realized here and in all thriving towns and villages. Homes that appeared dreary and desolate have been improved by active business men who have displayed taste in setting here and there, in groups or in rows, such trees and shrubs which have been the means of adding to their wealth by the increased value of their homes, and necessarily to their comforts in the happy contemplation of the same, and by the refining influence of nature that is imparted to those who interest themselves in their cultivation.

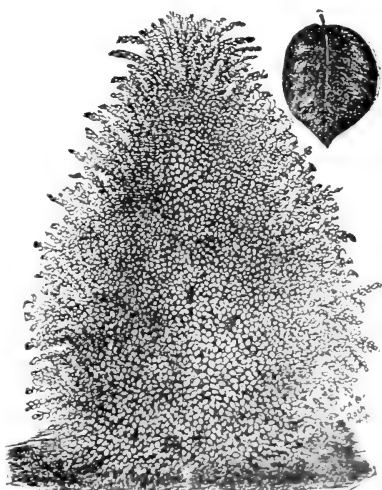
CREAM OF THE LIST.

For want of space we describe but a few of the choicest and most valuable Ornamental Trees and Plants, although our assortment is very complete.

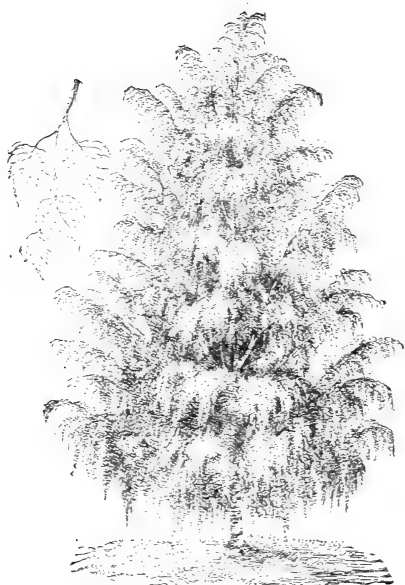
Surplus List.—If you wish to get the most value for a little money, simply order \$1, \$5, or \$10 worth of surplus stock, without naming varieties or specifying particularly what is to be sent, but say ornamentals. Then our Chas. A. Green will make up a package of nearly twice the amount he would if you confined him to your own selection. We import many ornamental plants and trees from France, and in order to have enough, often get more than we need. Thus we always have a surplus of rare and valuable ornamentals, as well as of fruit, plants, vines and trees, and we guarantee you a great bargain if you order in the way we have suggested.

Carolina Poplar.—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, serrated, pale to dark green. 6 feet, 50 cents.

Rivers' Purple-Leaved Beech.—Differs from the old Purple Beech by its regular pyramidal form and crimson foliage in early spring which changes to a rich dark purple later in the season. For ornamental grouping on the lawn in contrast with other foliage it is very desirable as a single specimen. 2 feet, 75 cents; 3 to 5 feet, \$1.50.



RIVERS' PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. The genus embraces a very popular and highly ornamental class of trees, Their elegant, graceful port, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage, render them general favorites. As single specimens on the lawn, or employed as avenue trees, the upright varieties are very imposing and handsome. They thrive even in the poorest soils and in the most exposed situations. *Price* of cut leaf weeping, 6 to 7 feet, 75 cents.

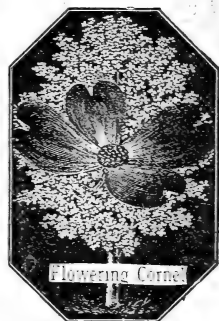
White Birch.—Silvery white bark, with elegant pyramidal habit. This is an elegant tree, similar to the weeping birch, but upright in growth, graceful and beautiful in every way. Will form low round heads or tall and slim as you may desire, by pruning. Should not be omitted from any collection. A pleasing contrast with Weeping Birch. *Price*, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents.

Paul's Double & Scarlet Thorn.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color, 60 cents.

Double White Thorn.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a very striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. 60 cents.

Cornus Florida (White flowering Dogwood)

—An American species, of fine form, growing from 16 to 25-feet high. The flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear, are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white, and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or the lawn. They



are also very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks. Its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at that season. We regard it, all things considered, as one of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, ranking next to the Magnolia among flowering trees, and only second to the Scarlet Oak (which it almost equals) in brilliant foliage in autumn. See cut. "Very showy flowers, produced before the leaves appear; foliage turns to a deep red in Autumn. One of the most valuable trees," say Ellwanger & Barry. *Price*, 3 to 4 feet, 35c.; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.; extra large, 75c.

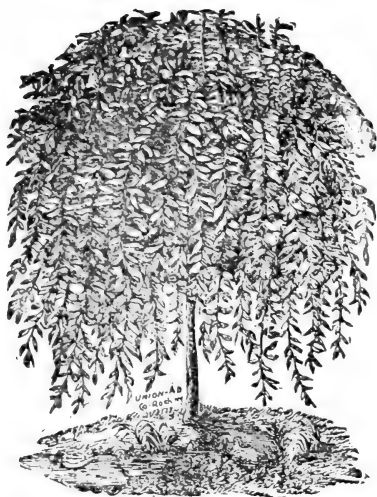
Horse Chestnut.—A handsome white flowering tree, with large broad leaves and handsome fruit. *Price*, mailing size, 10c.; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.; 6 to 8 feet 75c. Red flowering Horse Chestnut, \$1.25.

White or Silver Poplar.—From Europe. A tree of wonderful rapid growth, and wide-spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath. 50c.

Laburnum—GOLDEN CHAIN.—A tree of moderate growth, with smooth, shining leaves and long, drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental. May to June. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cents.



WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.—A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sallow. Grafted 5 to 7 feet high on the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 60 cents each.

Sugar or Rock Maple.—(*A. saccharinum*.)—We consider this the most desirable shade tree in cultivation for planting along drives or avenues. Moderate growers, long-lived; symmetrical habits. Medium, 40 cents; extra, 75 cents.

Silver Leaved or Soft Maple.—Of rapid growth. In foliage very desirable and valuable shade tree and ornamental. **Price**, medium size, 40 cents; extra, 75 cents.

Norway Maple.—A noble variety both in growth and form. Very popular for shade and ornament. **Price**, medium size, 50c.; extra, 75c.

Scarlet Maple.—Should not be passed by those who wish for a grand display of Autumn tints. Of good growth and habits. **Price**, medium size, 40c.; extra, 75c.

Weir's Cut Leaved Maple.—A variety of the silver maple, with slender, drooping shoots and of a very graceful habit. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut which makes it a beautiful tree for the lawn or park. It is a rapid grower, but bears cutting back exceedingly well so that it may readily be kept in shape and within bounds. Few trees are better or more attractive either for the lawn, street or drive. 6 to 8 feet, 75c.

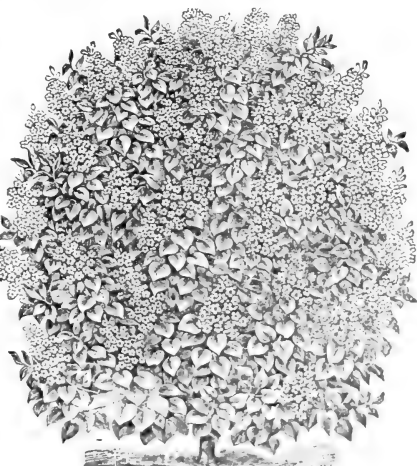
Lombardy Poplar.—Attains a height from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 6 feet, 50c.

Kentucky Coffee Tree.—A novel tropical looking tree; hardy and very attractive. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

Prunus Pissardi.—The finest purple leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. In Europe it is pronounced the *coming* Ornamental Tree or Shrub. And in this respect superior to Purple-leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance, early in the season. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single. 4 to 5 feet, **price** 50 cents.

Salisbury.—MAIDEN-HAIR TREE OR GINGKO—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant. 5 feet, 75 cents.

Catalpa.—Japan Hybrid.)—One of the most showy flowering trees I saw on a recent visit to Washington was this Catalpa, low branching, covered with beautiful flowers. It is but little known, yet it is of great value, as it grows rapidly, is hardy and attractive in both foliage and flowers. It is suitable for street trees, for single specimens on lawns, or for grouping purposes. The flowers have a pleasant fragrance, and a tree in bloom attracts the senses of smell and sight. Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, says: "Massive in all its proportions, straight and rigid, it looks like a production of the tropical zone, yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, sometimes lobed, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green, followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and bloom; contrasting finely with its dark massive foliage, it may be truly called a regal tree. A rapid grower. I think it is the fastest growing tree I know. It makes a beautiful object on a lawn and should be in every one's dooryard." **Price** of small, well-rooted trees, by mail, postpaid, 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00; larger trees, by express, 25 cents each; Catalpa Speciosa same price.



CATALPA.



AILANTHUS OR TREE OF HEAVEN.

Ailanthus (Celestial Tree). *Glandulosa*.—From Japan. A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from all disease and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. **Price**, small, 15 cents; large, 25 cents.

Camperdown Weeping Elm.—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure. \$1.50.

American White or Weeping Elm.—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests, spoken of by foreign tourists as the most beautiful American tree. It is attractive in any suitable location, is hardy, and easily transplanted when small. 2 to 3 feet, by express, 15c.; 6 feet, 50c. each.

Oak Leaved Mt. Ash.—One of the most desirable for lawn; leaves bright green on upper side and downy beneath. Flowers and fruit attractive. 5 feet, 50c.

Ash, Mountain. (*Pyrus sorbus aucuparia*.) Bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are conspicuous and handsome. 5 feet, 50 cents each. Small size, 25 cents.

Ash, Black.—A well known native tree, will thrive well in low situations. Valuable for timber. **Price**, 4 to 6 ft., 40c.; 6 to 8 ft., 60c.

American Linden, Basswood.—A rapid growing native tree, deep green leaves and clusters of fragrant flowers. Valuable for its wood and for the honey gathered from the blossoms. **Price**, 5 to 6 ft., 40c.; 6 to 8 ft., 60c.

Blank Labels per 100, 15c; per 1000, \$1.00. Wire for labels, 25c per pound.

Raffia for tying buds, 40c per pound by mail, 20 cents per pound by express.

COUPON.

The holder of this Coupon by sending it with \$1.00 to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y., will receive Green's Fruit Grower, one year, and one Wilder Early Pear tree, one year old, by mail, postage paid. Or send 75 cents and get one strong vine of Moyer Early Red Grape, best quality. Or send 50 cents and get one Gladstone Raspberry. Your choice of the above at above prices.

HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT.

Dig the holes large enough to take the whole root in without doubling it. Cut off all bruised and mutilated roots. Shovel loose nice soil next to the roots. Set in trees about as deep as they were apparently before taken from the nursery. Mulch around the trees, after setting, about 18 inches, with grass or manure a few inches thick. It is best to set a stake to each tree and tie, using a piece of cloth or tuft of straw to keep them from rubbing. Can be set with safety in spring or fall.

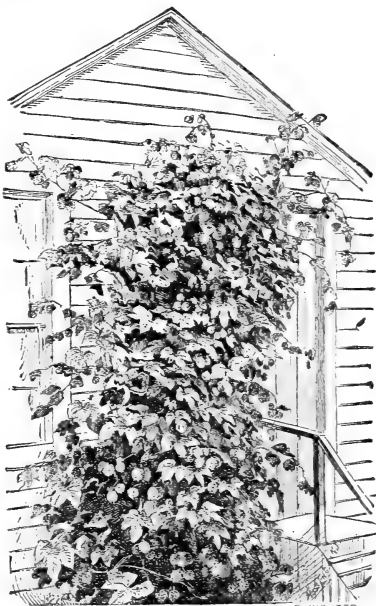


THE CALIFORNIA

PRUNING SHEARS.

Easiest action; strongest cutting power; best balanced; unequaled for Vineyard, Tree or Nursery use. Every pair Warranted. Supplied by Dealers. Sample, mailed, \$1.50.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co., Rochester, N. Y.



HOP VINE. See page 31. **Price**, 10 cents each.



READ WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY.

Unsolicited testimonials from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A few snatched from the thousands:

SIDNEY, Neb., Apr. 19, 1890.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.,

Dear Sirs:—Trees came all right and in fine condition, thanks for careful packing and extras. Yours Very Truly, J. D. B.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 12, 1890.

Green's Nursery Co.:

Plants have arrived in good condition. They look well, and I hope will all come out all right. I shall order more before the season will close. Yours truly, A. W.,

COLE CAMP, Benton Co., Mo., May 1, 1890.
Mr. C. A. Green,

Dear Sir:—The trees and vines arrived in good condition and I am well pleased with them. Many thanks. Yours truly, P. B.

BELLVUE, Colo., April 18, 1890.

Gents:—The bill of trees I ordered from you are received and examined, and I must say that they are the best trees and the best packed that I ever received from the East. You can depend on my orders in the future. I thank you for sending better trees than I ordered. Yours, C. E. P.

EAST HELENA, Mon., Apr. 26, 1890.

Mr. Chas. A. Green,

Dear Sir:—The plants ordered from you have arrived and are looking fine. I will always know where to get plants hereafter. Yours respectfully, J. S. C.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., April 28, 1890.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.,

Sirs:—My plants have arrived in fine condition. Not a single one was hurt or dried, and were all of good size and entirely to my satisfaction. Yours truly, P. J. N.

RENSELAERVILLE, Albany Co., N. Y.,
May 17, 1890. }

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester,

Gents:—The trees and berry bushes arrived here the 15th inst. in the best of condition. I am well pleased with all of them. If they do not live and do well it cannot be your fault. Yours respectfully, J. L. R.

TORONTO, Can., May 19, 1890.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:—I duly received the package of trees, &c., ordered—and the ones you kindly added—all in good order, for which please accept my thanks. J. MAUGHAN.

P. S.—I find a great deal of valuable information in your books and paper. J. M.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Rochester, N. Y., May 31, 1889.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify, that I have known Charles A. Green for a number of years. That he is a worthy and reliable gentleman.

Mr. Green is the editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and The Green's Nursery Co., of which he is also a representative, is one of the largest shippers by freight and express in this section of the country.

CORNELIUS R. PARSONS, Mayor.

It gives us very great pleasure to say that we have long known the firm of Green's Nursery Co. of this city, and to certify to their strict integrity and honorable business methods. We believe the firm to be entirely worthy of confidence in every particular, and that they will carry out in absolute good faith any contract that they enter into. Green's Nursery Company has been successfully and largely engaged in the growing and distributing of high grade nursery stock for more than ten years, and has paid us more than \$50,000 for printing. Our superintendent has driven over the nurseries containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, in high cultivation. Green's Nursery Company is known here to be honest, reliable capable and enterprising.

W. F. BALKAM, Treas.,

Rochester Daily Union.

STOUGHTON, Wis., May 18, 1890.

Dear Sir:—I received the trees and shrubs in good season and condition, and thank you very much for the extras you sent.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. T. O. O.

DELPHI, Ind., April 26, '90.

Green's Nursery Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Received box of trees on the 25th of April, opened out in first class condition. Freight only 50 cents. All trees gave satisfaction. M. S.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 4, 1890.

Green's Nursery Co.,

Gentlemen:—Your trees and shrubs came tip top, and all set out. Didn't have to work on Sunday either. Came the first of the week as ordered. Am well satisfied. Will recommend your nursery to everybody.

Yours Respectfully, S. W. F.

INDIAN CREEK, Monroe Co., W. Va.,

April 13, 1890. }

Chas. A. Green, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have received my trees in good condition for which I wish to extend my thanks. I am highly pleased with both the quantity and quality, and I will say that they were the best packed nursery stock that I ever saw. Yours Truly, W. B.

WELLAND, Ont., Apr. 29, '90.

Dear Sir:—I have just received stock in fine condition. I am much pleased. Thanks for favor conferred. Yours truly, H. H. S.

PLUMVILLE, Pa., May 10, 1890.

Mr. Charles A. Green,

Dear Sir:—We received our fruit trees in good order and good condition. They are the best lot of trees that has ever come to this neighborhood. We will buy no more from agents. Many thanks from J. McM.

MT. KISCO, N. Y., May 4, 1890.

Green's Nursery Company,

Gentlemen:—My nursery stock received and set, all in good order. To say that I am pleased is putting it very faintly. You will hear from me in the fall order. C. C.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

Published monthly for the past ten years, is not only a pioneer of horticultural journals, but one of the most practical and helpful, edited by Chas. A. Green, who has made his way in the world by his horticultural success, and is willing to teach others how to do likewise. "Each issue contains more practical information than any one issue of any other paper," says Matthew Crawford.



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL (For description and price see page 41).

"I take great delight in reading the FRUIT GROWER, and send subscription herewith. The FRUIT GROWER is very bright and instructive. As I am an enthusiastic fruit grower it suits me exactly. It is an excellent paper for the household also. I want the five books on fruit culture also," says another prominent fruit grower.

THE FEBRUARY ISSUE will contain extended report of the recent meeting of the WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, which report alone costs \$1 and is worth \$5. Three months, 10c.

3 MONTHS FOR 10 CENTS.

The FRUIT GROWER is not published to urge hobbies. Nor is it edited by one who knows of fruit culture only by theory. Nor by one who has long been cooped in a city. It aims to teach what the editor has learned by actual experience. It is designed to help bread winners more successfully to grapple with fortune. It is not alone for the experienced, but for the beginner. Will you help us to get just one more subscriber—your neighbor? See Premium List elsewhere in this catalogue.

Price 50 cents per year, with gift of Green's 5 books on fruit culture, or Green's How to Propagate and Grow Fruit. Now is the time to subscribe. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

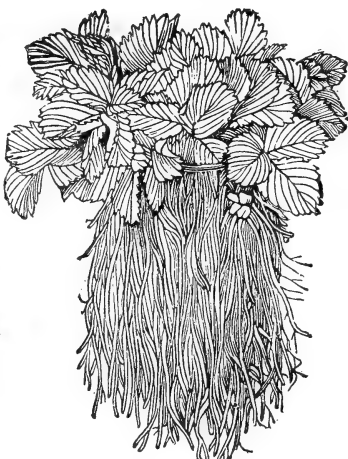
HOW TO PROPAGATE AND GROW FRUIT.

BY CHAS. A. GREEN.

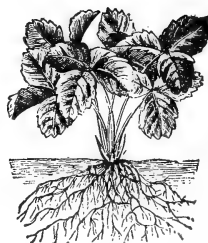
75,000 COPIES PRINTED AND SOLD.



STRAWBERRY
PLANTED TOO SHALLOW.



BUNCH OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.



RIGHT
WAY OF PLANTING.



STRAWBERRY
PLANTED TOO DEEP.



WRONG
WAY OF PLANTING.

THE CONTENTS, BRIEFLY, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Prefatory Notes on Propagation; Story of the Weeds; How to Propagate, General Rules; Propagating the Strawberry; Propagating Black Raspberries; Propagating Red Raspberries; Propagation of Blackberries; Propagating Currants; Propagating Gooseberries; Propagating the Grape; Propagating the Quince; Propagating the Peach, Apricot and Nectarine; Propagating the Cherry and Plum; Propagating the Pear; Propagating the Apple; Propagation by Cutting; The Art of Budding; How to Graft; The Boy on the Farm.

How to Grow Fruit, the Author's Experience and Advice—How I Began, Advice to a Beginner, He Knew It All, Location of a Fruit Garden, The City Garden, Season for Planting, Laying Out a Fruit Farm, Profits of Fruit Growing; Directions for Transplanting—Preparing the Soil, Preparing the Trees for Planting, Planting, Mulching, Pruning, Staking, Cultivation after Planting, and Training, Summer Pinching, Grape Vines, Berries, Special Rules for Fall Planting, How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall; What Poor Men Should Do; How Farmers May Begin; The Selection of Varieties of Fruits; Uncertainties of Fruit Culture; Certainties of Fruit Culture; Possibilities and Conditions; Insects Injurious to Fruits, Remedies—Insects that Trouble Large Fruits, Insects Injurious to Small Fruits; How to Make Money; How to Lift the Burden; A Propagating Bed; Berry Harvest; Rules for Berry Pickers; Marketing Fruits; Ten Questions Answered; The Marlboro Raspberry;

Voyages of Discovery; Potted Strawberry Plants; Bones, Ashes, Etc.; A Catskill Fruit Grower; A Successful Weed; Hudson River Vineyards; Manuring Fruit Trees; A Querist in a Fruit Garden; The Raising of Pears; Orchard Culture of Plums; A Grape Grower's Advice; The Quince—Varieties; Currants and Gooseberries; Raspberries; Blackberries Raspberries for Market; Blackberry Culture; The Strawberry—Hints to Beginners, The A, B, C, of Strawberry Culture.

Western New York Horticultural Society—Reforming the Nomenclature of Fruits, Pear Culture, Plums, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Manures, Underdraining.

New Jersey Horticultural Society—Manure, Fertilizers, and Modes of Application, Transportation of Fruit.

Raspberry Culture—Black Raspberries, Red Raspberries; Setting out Fruit in the Fall; Raising Small Fruits; Watering Newly Set Trees; Shall we Plant Pears? A Model Fruit House; Profit in Raspberries; Underground Irrigation; Hints to Evaporators; How to Anchor the Boys; Forms of Trees; Reclaiming a Waste; Farm-Yard Manure; Wood Ashes for Orchards; Strawberry Worm; Evaporating Fruit; Grape Culture—Vines, Planting, Distances, Cultivation; A Walk Over the Farm; Preservation of Fruits; Prices for Fruits; Experimental Pear Orchard; Sending Plants by Mail; Recollections of a Fruit Grower; Profit in Fruit; An English Fruit Farm; Snyder Blackberry; Manure for Fruit Trees; Quince Culture; How to Make Fertilizers; Grafting the Grape.

Price of "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," 25c. post paid. Sent free with GREEN'S MONTHLY FRUIT GROWER one year. NOTICE.—FRUIT GROWER for three months for 10 cts. Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LIST OF MAILING SIZED TREES, ETC., WINTER OR SPRING, 1890-1891.

We call special attention to this list of stock grown especially for mailing and express purposes. All June-budded stock is in prime order and each tree from 9 inches to 18 inches in length.

NOTE.—In addition to this list of June buds and one-year trees, we have a full assortment of Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants, Currant Cuttings, Gooseberries and Strawberries, leading and new varieties, that we can mail or express at a day's notice, but have not any other trees than those named here that we can send by mail, but have an assortment of the leading varieties that we can send by express, or freight, awaiting your kind favors. See preceding pages of this catalogue for general list and prices. Add postage on above as per rate in catalogue.

If you need Nursery Stock, let us hear from you soon. We know that you will be pleased, as we do not hesitate in saying that our stock at present is the best we have ever offered. Prices below post paid.

Apple Trees. 1 year; from grafts. Am. Blush, 15c., Autumn Strawberry, Alexander, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Borsdorf, Chennango Strawberry, Duchess of O., Del. Red Winter, Fameuse, Golden Russet, Grimes' Golden, Greening R. I., Hurlburt, Haas, Hyslop Crab, Jeffries, Jonathan, Jersey Sweet, Mann, Maiden's Blush, N. Spy, Primate, Paradise Sweet, Pound Sweet, Pewaukee, Red Astrachan, Red Beitigheimer, Sweet Bough, (Salome, 10c.) Swaar, Spitzenburgh (Flushing and Esopus), Saxton, Snow, Tallman Sweet, Whitney Crab, Walbridge, Wolf River, York Imperial, Yellow Transparent. Height from 8 to 15 inches. Price, 5c. each; 50c. per 12; \$1.00 per 100, post paid.

Apricots. June budded. Alexander, J. L. Budd, Alexis, Gibbs, Russian. Height, 9 to 15 inches. 20c. each; \$2.25 per 12; \$18 per 100.

Peach Trees. June budded. Elberta and Wonderful, 10c. each; Globe, E. Crawford, L. Crawford, Early Rivers, Alexander, Foster, Salway, Stump, Mt. Rose. Height 9 to 18 inches. Price, 6c. each; 70c. per 12; \$5.50 per 100, post paid.

Plums. Abundance, 20c. each; Saratoga, (large, 1 year,) 50c. each; Prunus Simoni, 25c. each, post-paid, 9 to 18 in. Lombard, Shipper's Pride, Reine Claude, 20c. each, post-paid.

Nectarines. June Budded. Hunt's Tawney, Early Violet, Stanwick, Roman. Height, 9 to 18 inches. Price, 18c. each, post-paid.

Meech's Quince, 20c. each. **Arctic Quince,** 60c. each. **Orange Quince,** 15c. each. **Angers Quince,** 10c. each.

Wilder Pear, 1 year, \$1 each, post paid. **Idaho Pear,** \$1.50 each.

Pears, at 25c. each, post paid:—Bartlett, Anjou, Seckle.

Cherries at 20c. each, post paid:—Black Tartarian, Early Richmond, at 30c. each.

Black Walnut, 1 year, **Butternut,** 1 year, **Horse Chestnut,** 1 year, 6 to 12 inches, 10c. each.

Hardy Catalpa, 1 year, price, 35c. per 12. **Honey Locust,** 1 year, 35c. per 12. **Osage Orange,** 1 year, price 35c. per 12, post paid. 4 to 10 inches. **Hop Roots,** 10c. each. **Asparagus,** Stanley, \$2 per 100. **Asparagus, Conovers,** \$1 per 100. **Rhubarb Roots,** 10c.; \$1.00 per 12. **Roses,** 20 cents. **Ornamentals,** (an assortment).

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RULES FOR ORCHARD PLANTERS.

SELECTION OF GROUND.—1. Select a good soil, such as will raise good farm crops. 2. Make it mellow at once, or with previous mellowing crops. 3. Hillsides or rocky places are admissible in case plenty of barn manure can be had for annual top-dressing. 4. See that the land has good natural or artificial drainage.

CHOICE OF TREES.—5. Choose young and vigorous trees, not over three years old from the graft. 6. See that ample roots are secured in digging—enough to stiffen the trees without staking, and give ready growth. 7. Avoid large, overgrown or stunted trees which have short roots mutilated by digging. 8. Remember that a good supply of roots is more important than straight stems or handsome heads. 9. Procure well proved standard varieties. Do not plant largely of new untested kinds.

SETTING OUT.—10. If trees are partly dry when received, bury them for a week, top and all, in finely pulverized moist soil, to restore them. 11. Before setting out, dig holes broad enough to receive all the roots without bending. 12. Use no manure, except on the surface after setting or in the remote parts of large holes. 13. In setting out,

spread the roots out equally on all sides, at their full length, and fill in compactly fine mellow earth. 14. After set, shorten back the long shoots and thin out where too thick, giving a neat, even, moderate head. 15. Always shorten back before the buds swell, and never when partly or wholly in leaf. 16. Keep the ground for several feet around the newly set trees, clean and mellow all summer.

AFTER CARE.—17. Keep the ground cultivated over the whole surface for six or eight years after transplanting; after which allow grass to grow only in case a good annual or biennial top-dressing of manure can be given. 18. As the roots of growing trees are as long as their height, avoid the mistake of spading or manuring narrow circles around the foot of the stem, but cultivate the whole surface. 19. Preserve a smooth clear stem by promptly removing all suckers. 20. Clover and sowed grain should never be allowed in young orchards; grass, if kept short, and annually top-dressed with manure, is admissible; hoed crops, as corn and potatoes do well; and clear culture is best.

PRUNING.—21. In well managed orchards, much pruning is unnecessary, and when performed, do but little in one year; thin the outside of the head and not the centre, and paint all wounds.

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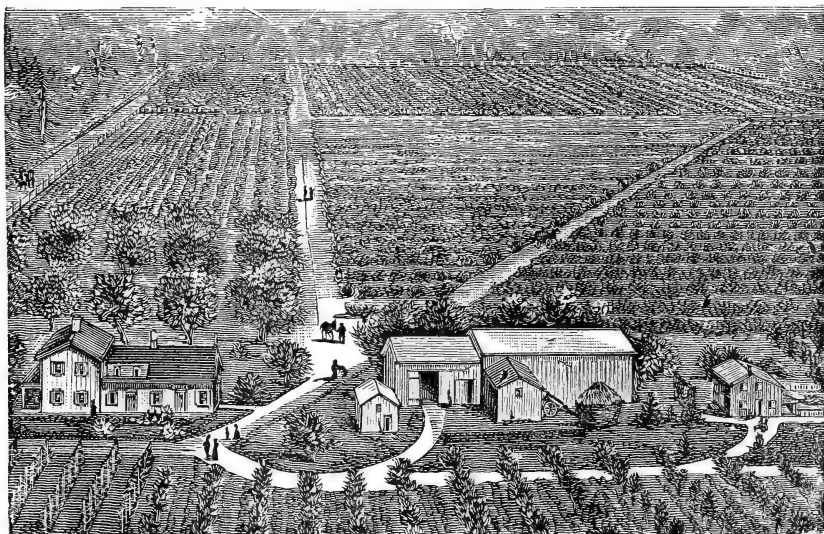
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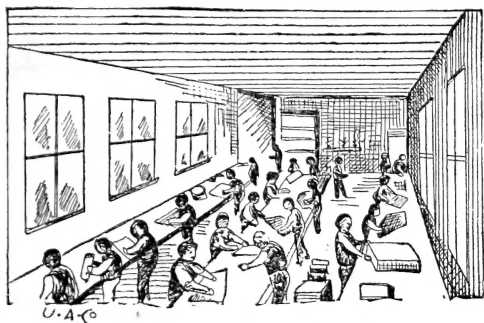
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